



Telling Visual Stories About Data

**Presentation for the:
Seminar on Independent Budget Analysis & Transparency**

A Global Network of Parliamentary Budget Offices Community Meeting

Peter Fontaine
Assistant Director for Budget Analysis
June 2014

Know Your Audience



Members of
Congress
and Staff

static

Social
Security

Major Health Care
Programs

1974



3.7



1.0

2014



4.9



4.8

2024



5.6



6.1

Net Interest

Total Outlays

1974



1.4



18.1

2014



1.3



20.5

2024



3.3



22.4

explanatory

exploratory

interactive

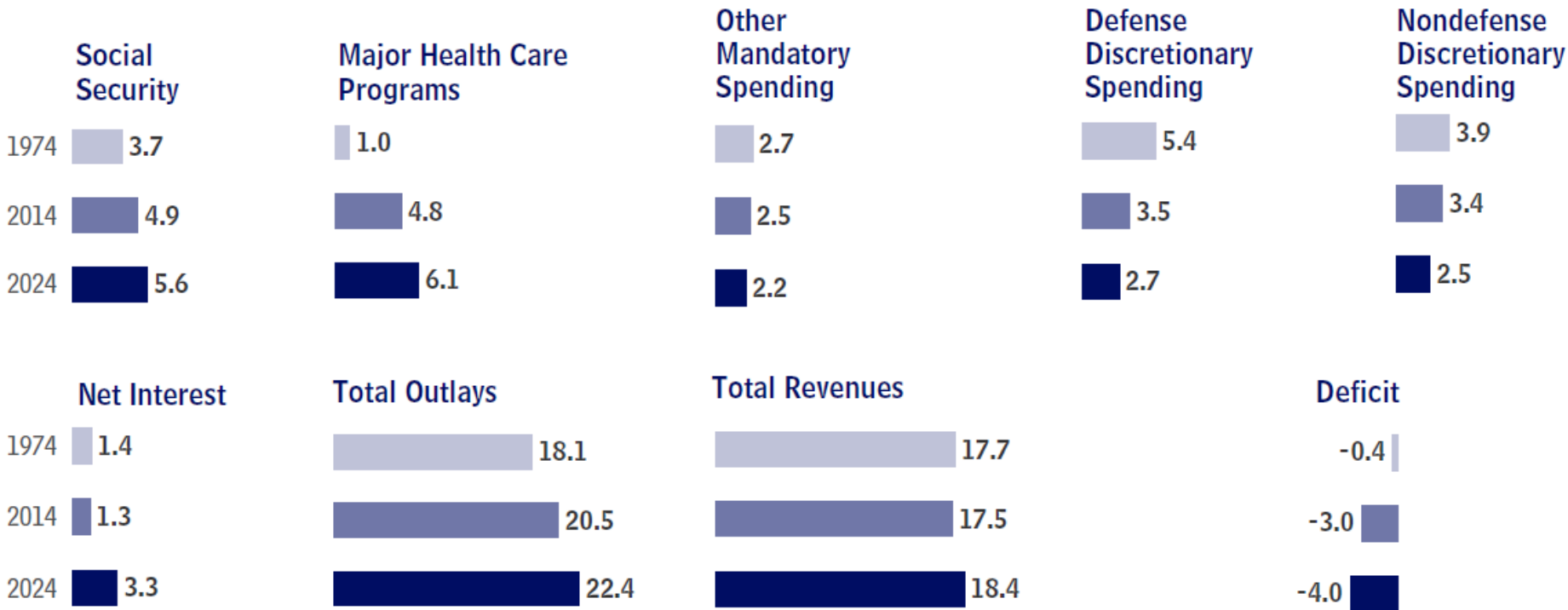
How CBO Communicates

Reports

Figure 1-2.

Spending and Revenues Projected in CBO’s Baseline, Compared With Levels in 1974

(Percentage of gross domestic product)



			Revenues, Outlays, and Balances as a Percentage of GDP				75 Year Present Value as a Percentage of		Trust Fund Exhaustion Year
			Year				GDP	Taxable Payroll	
	Option Name		2020	2040	2060	2080			
	Baseline ^a	Revenues ^b	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	14.4	20XX
		Outlays ^c	5.2	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.8	16.0	
		Balance ^d	-0.3	-1.3	-1.1	-1.3	-0.6	-1.6	
			Changes in Revenues, Outlays, and Balances as a Percentage of GDP				Change in 75 Year Present Value as a Percentage of		Change in Trust Fund Exhaustion Year
			Year				GDP	Taxable Payroll	
	Option Name		2020	2040	2060	2080			
1	Increase the Payroll Tax Rate by 1 Percentage Point in 2012	Revenues Outlays Balance	0.4 * 0.4	0.4 * 0.4	0.3 * 0.4	0.3 * 0.4	0.3 * 0.3	1.0 * 1.0	XX
2	Increase the Payroll Tax Rate by 2 Percentage Points over 20 Years	Revenues Outlays Balance	0.3 * 0.3	0.7 * 0.7	0.7 * 0.7	0.7 * 0.8	0.5 * 0.6	1.6 * 1.6	YY
3	Increase the Payroll Tax Rate by 3 Percentage Points over 60 Years	Revenues Outlays Balance	0.2 * 0.2	0.5 * 0.5	0.8 * 0.9	1.0 * 1.1	0.5 * 0.5	1.5 * 1.4	ZZ
4	Eliminate the Taxable Maximum	Revenues Outlays Balance	0.8 * 0.8	0.9 0.3 0.6	0.9 0.5 0.4	0.9 0.5 0.4	0.9 0.3 0.6	n.a. n.a. n.a.	AA
5	Raise the Taable Maximum to Cover 90% of Earnings	Revenues Outlays Balance	0.3 * 0.3	0.4 0.1 0.3	0.4 0.2 0.2	0.4 0.2 0.2	0.4 0.1 0.2	n.a. n.a. n.a.	BB

Table 2.**Changes to Social Security's Finances Under Various Options with Scheduled Benefits**

(Percentage of GDP)








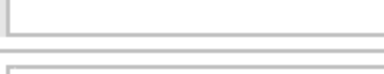




						75-Year Present Value as a Percentage of			
						Taxable Payroll			
						GDP			
						Annual Finances			
2020	2040	2060	2080						
Current Law ^a									
					Revenues and Outlays ^b				
Revenues	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0			5.2	14.4	
Outlays	5.2	6.2	6.0	6.3			5.8	16.0	
Balance	-0.3	-1.3	-1.1	-1.3			-0.6	-1.6	
Percentage-Point Change from Current Law ^a									
Change the Taxation of Earnings					Change in Annual Balance ^c				
1 Increase the Payroll Tax Rate by 1 Percentage Point in 2012	Revenues	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3			0.3	1.0
	Outlays ^d	*	*	*	*			*	*
	Balance	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4			0.3	1.0
2 Increase the Payroll Tax Rate by 2 Percentage Points Over 20 Years	Revenues	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7			0.5	1.6
	Outlays ^d	*	*	*	*			*	*
	Balance	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8			0.6	1.6
3 Increase the Payroll Tax Rate by 3 Percentage Points Over 60 years	Revenues	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0			0.5	1.5
	Outlays ^d	*	*	*	*			*	*
	Balance	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.1			0.5	1.4
4 Eliminate the Taxable Maximum ^e	Revenues	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9			0.9	n.a.
	Outlays	*	0.3	0.5	0.5			0.3	n.a.
	Balance	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4			0.6	n.a.

Figure 1.

Continued

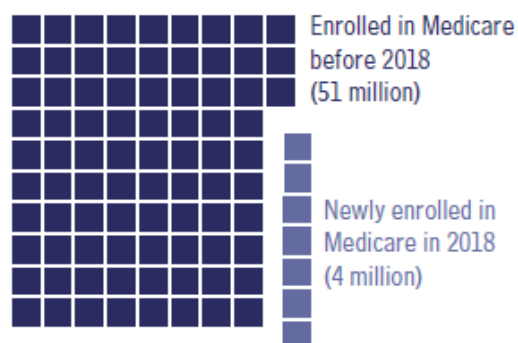
Key Operations Under the Illustrative Second-Lowest-Bid Option for Premium Support

Participation

Dual-eligible beneficiaries (who enroll in Medicare and Medicaid simultaneously) are excluded.

Anyone else enrolled in Medicare when the program takes effect enters the new system.

Number of Eligible Beneficiaries



People who become eligible after 2018 (except dual-eligible beneficiaries) enter the new system when they become eligible.

Plan Selection and Premiums

Beneficiaries either select a plan or are assigned to a plan with a bid at or below the benchmark.

For all beneficiaries:
 beneficiary's premium =
 standard premium + plan's bid – benchmark

Plan	Premium
Plan Z-2	Standard + \$\$\$
Plan B-1	Standard + \$\$
FFS	Standard + \$
Plan A-2	Standard + \$
Plan B-2	Standard + \$
Plan Z-1	Standard ← The second-lowest bid is the benchmark.
Plan A-1	Standard – \$

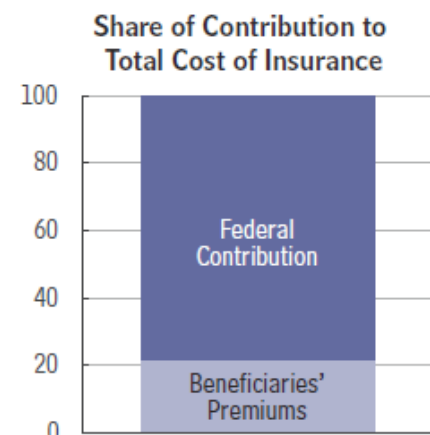
The standard premium is calculated as 25 percent of the national average of the cost per beneficiary for services and supplies covered by Part B.

Federal Contribution

The government pays most of the cost of insurance for covered Part A and Part B benefits.

For a beneficiary in average health:
 federal contribution =
 benchmark – standard premium

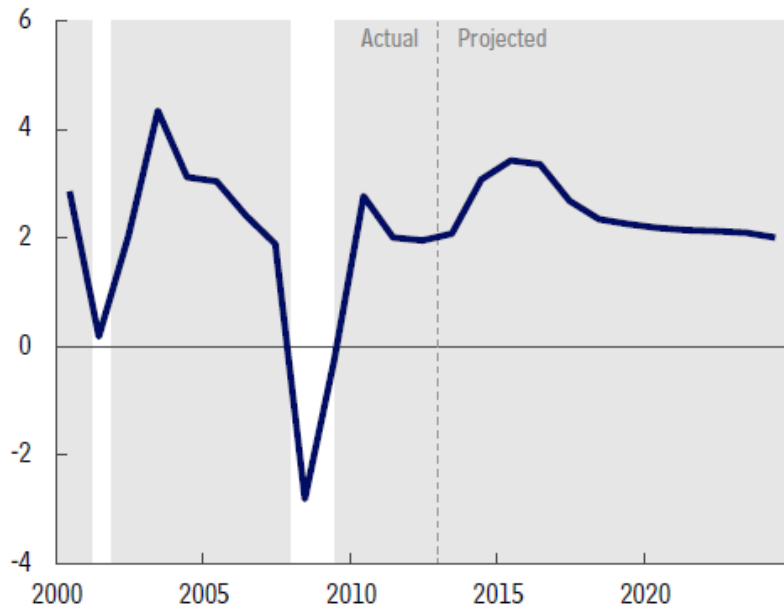
The payment to each plan is adjusted up or down for beneficiaries in worse or better health than average.



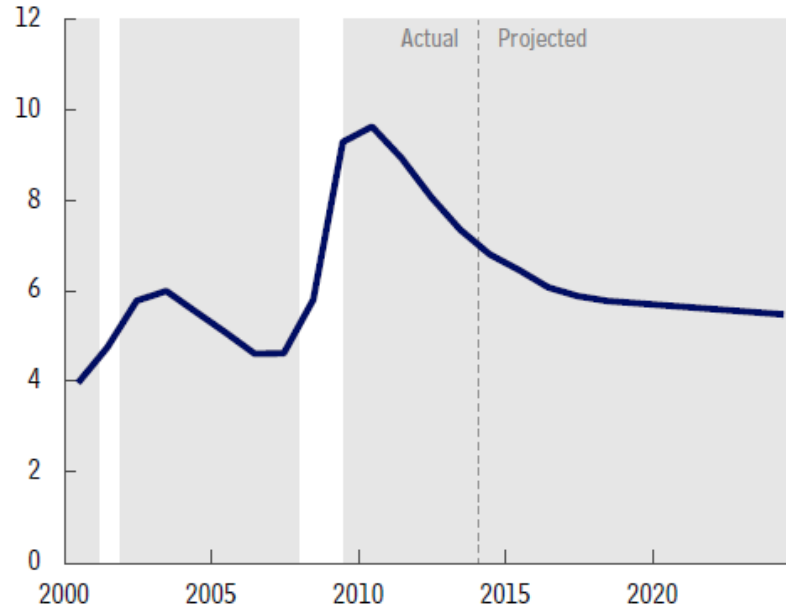
For all plans:
 total payments received for a beneficiary in average health = bid

Real GDP

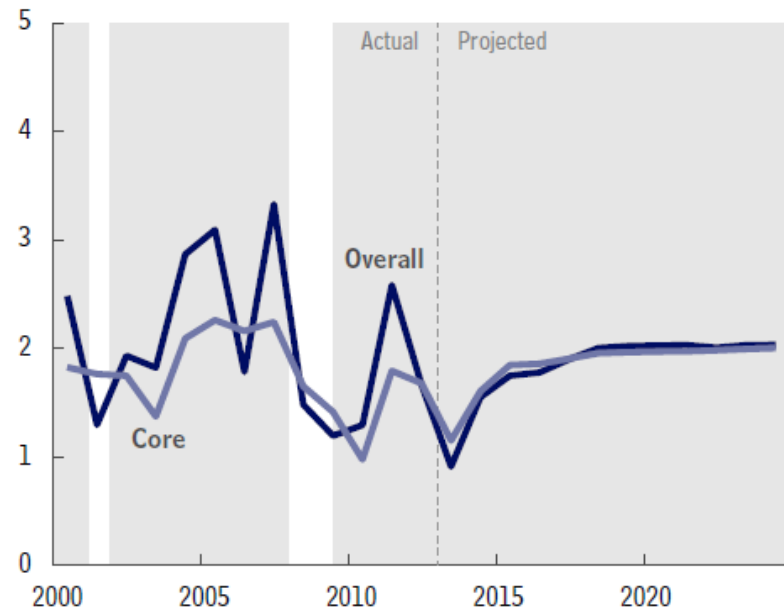
(Percentage change)

**Unemployment Rate**

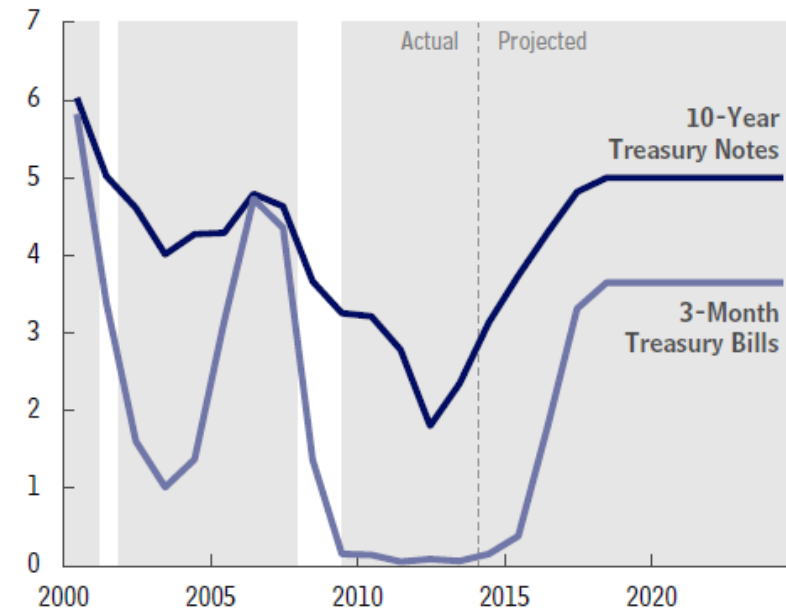
(Percent)

**Inflation**

(Percentage change in prices)

**Interest Rates**

(Percent)

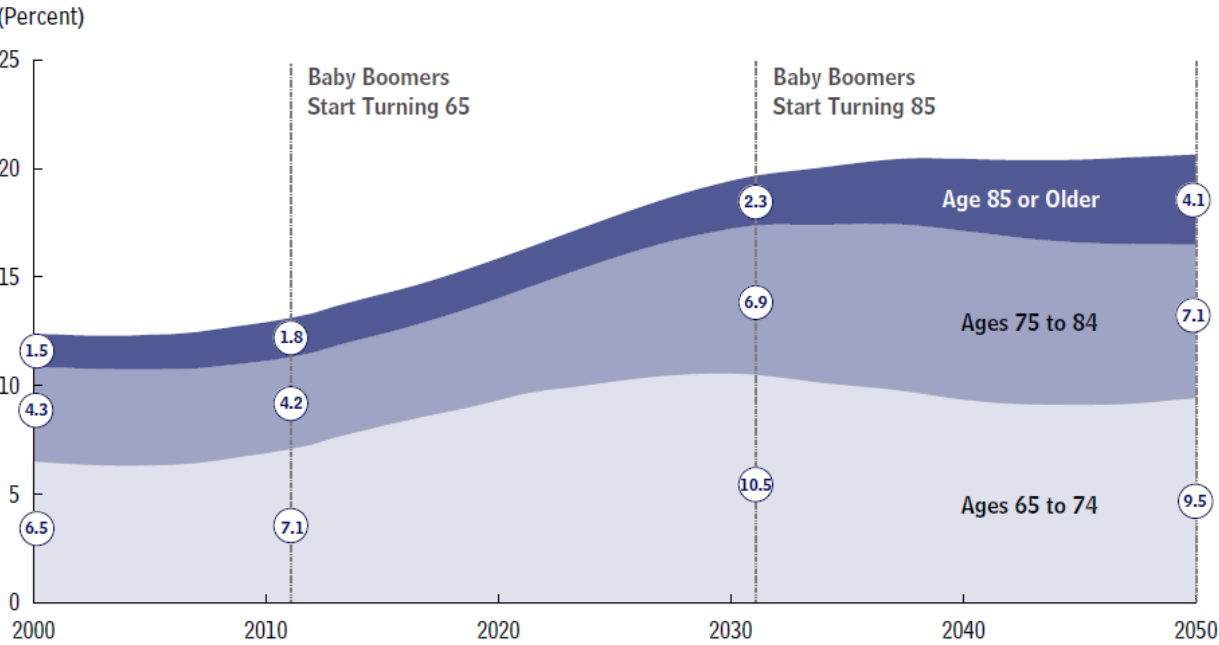


Reports

Chartbooks

Exhibit 1.

Elderly Adults As a Share of the U.S. Population, 2000 to 2050



Source: Congressional Budget Office tabulations based on population projections reported in *The 2012 Long-Term Budget Outlook* (June 2012), www.cbo.gov/publication/43288.

Note: Members of the baby-boom generation (people born between 1946 and 1964) started turning 65 in 2011 and will turn 85 beginning in 2031.

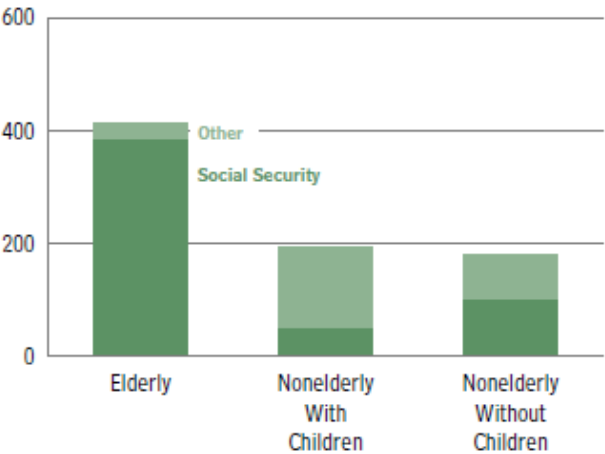
Between 1946 and 1964, more than 75 million babies were born in the United States, forming a cohort that has come to be known as the baby-boom generation. The oldest people in the group turned 65 in 2011. The aging of that generation, in combination with increases in longevity and other factors, will cause the share of the population age 65 or older to grow rapidly from 2010 to 2030. The share of the population age 85 or older will grow rapidly beginning around 2030 and continuing until at least 2050. ♦

Summary Figure 1.

Distribution of Federal Spending and Taxes, by Type of Household, 2006

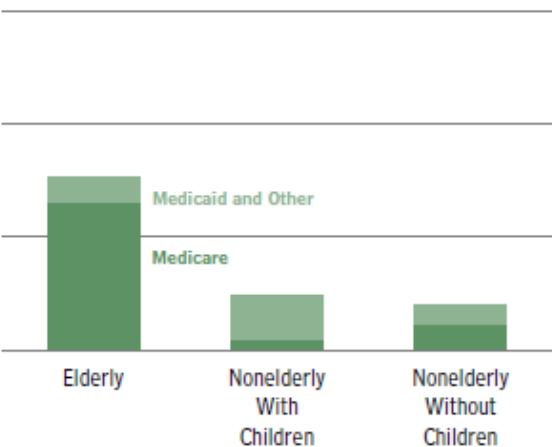
Spending on Cash and Near-Cash Transfers

Billions of dollars



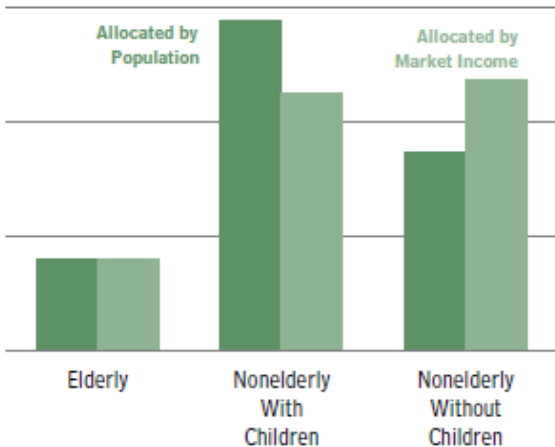
About 30 percent of federal spending in 2006, or \$785 billion, went to assistance programs that provide cash payments or "near-cash" benefits (such as help with food, housing, or college tuition) to households. Social Security accounted for more than two-thirds of that spending and therefore significantly affected its distribution. About \$415 billion in cash and near-cash transfers went to elderly households, of which more than \$385 billion—or almost 95 percent—was spending on Social Security.

Spending on Health Care Transfers



About 18 percent of federal spending in 2006, or approximately \$480 billion, went to programs that provide health care benefits. The largest of those programs is Medicare, which accounted for over two-thirds of spending in this category. About \$305 billion in health care transfers went to elderly households, including about \$260 billion—or 85 percent—in net spending on Medicare.

Spending on Other Goods and Services

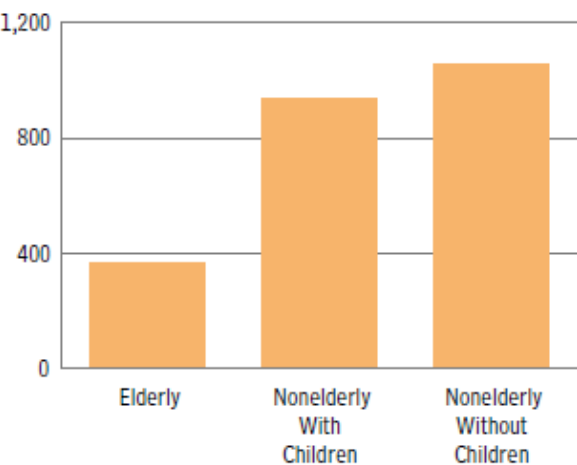


About 40 percent of federal spending in 2006, or \$1.1 trillion, was for things other than transfers, such as national defense, the judicial system, agriculture, and education. (That figure excludes interest payments on federal debt held by the public.) Because of uncertainty about how best to allocate such spending among households, CBO allocated it in two alternative ways: in proportion to each household's share of the population (that is, with spending divided equally among everyone in the United States) and in proportion to each household's share of total market income.

Distribution of Federal Spending and Taxes, by Type of Household, 2006

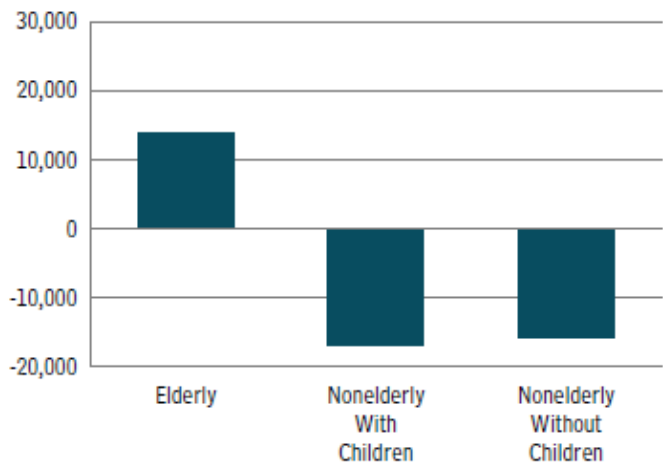
Taxes

Billions of dollars

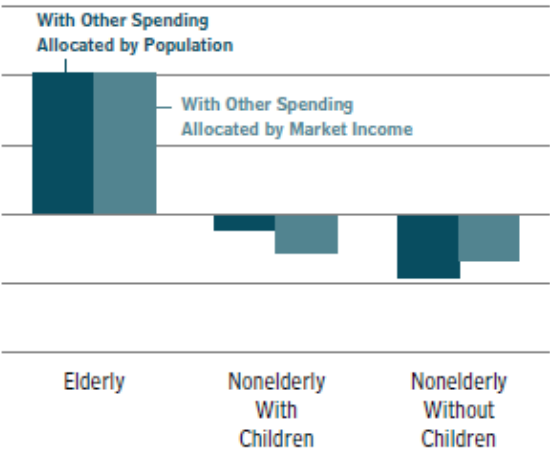


Average Transfers Minus Taxes

Dollars per household



Average Spending Minus Taxes



The federal government collected \$2.4 trillion in revenues in 2006. Overall, the three types of households accounted for shares of total revenues that were roughly equal to their shares of total market income. People in elderly households paid taxes (including customs duties) that accounted for 15 percent of revenues in 2006; people in nonelderly households with children, 39 percent; and people in nonelderly households without children, 44 percent. (The remaining 2 percent of federal revenues were not allocated to households in this analysis.)

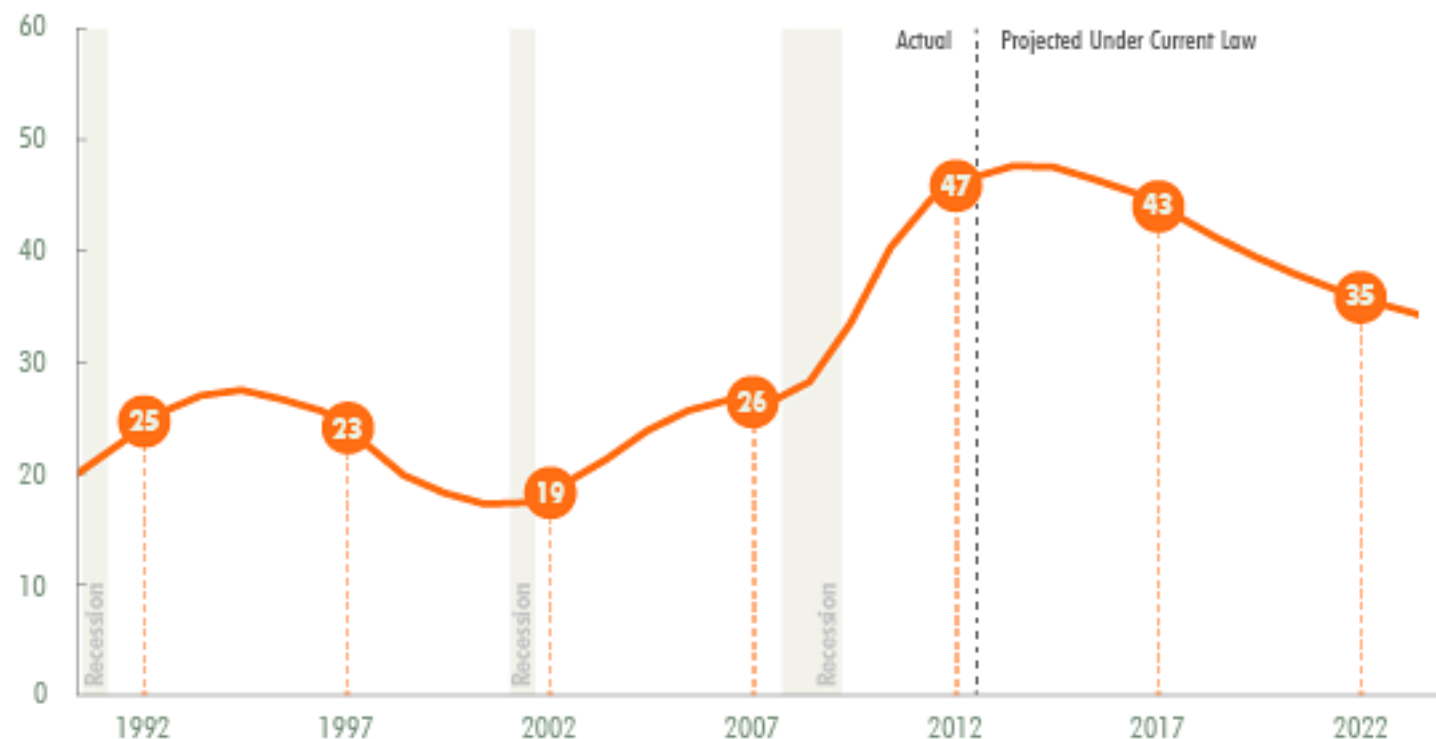
On average, elderly households received more in cash, near-cash, and health care transfers in 2006 than they paid in taxes, whereas nonelderly households paid more in taxes than they received in transfers. Average transfers exceeded taxes paid by about \$14,000 for elderly households, but tax payments exceeded transfers by about \$17,000 for nonelderly households with children present and by about \$16,000 for nonelderly households without children present.

With federal spending on other goods and services added to spending on transfers, average spending on elderly households in 2006 outstripped the average taxes paid by those households by about \$20,000. In contrast, taxes paid exceeded federal spending by an average of about \$2,000 for nonelderly households with children present and \$9,000 for nonelderly households without children present if spending on other goods and services is allocated in proportion to each household's share of the population; those differences were about \$6,000 and \$7,000, respectively, if such spending is allocated in proportion to a household's share of market income.

Reports
Chartbooks
Snapshots

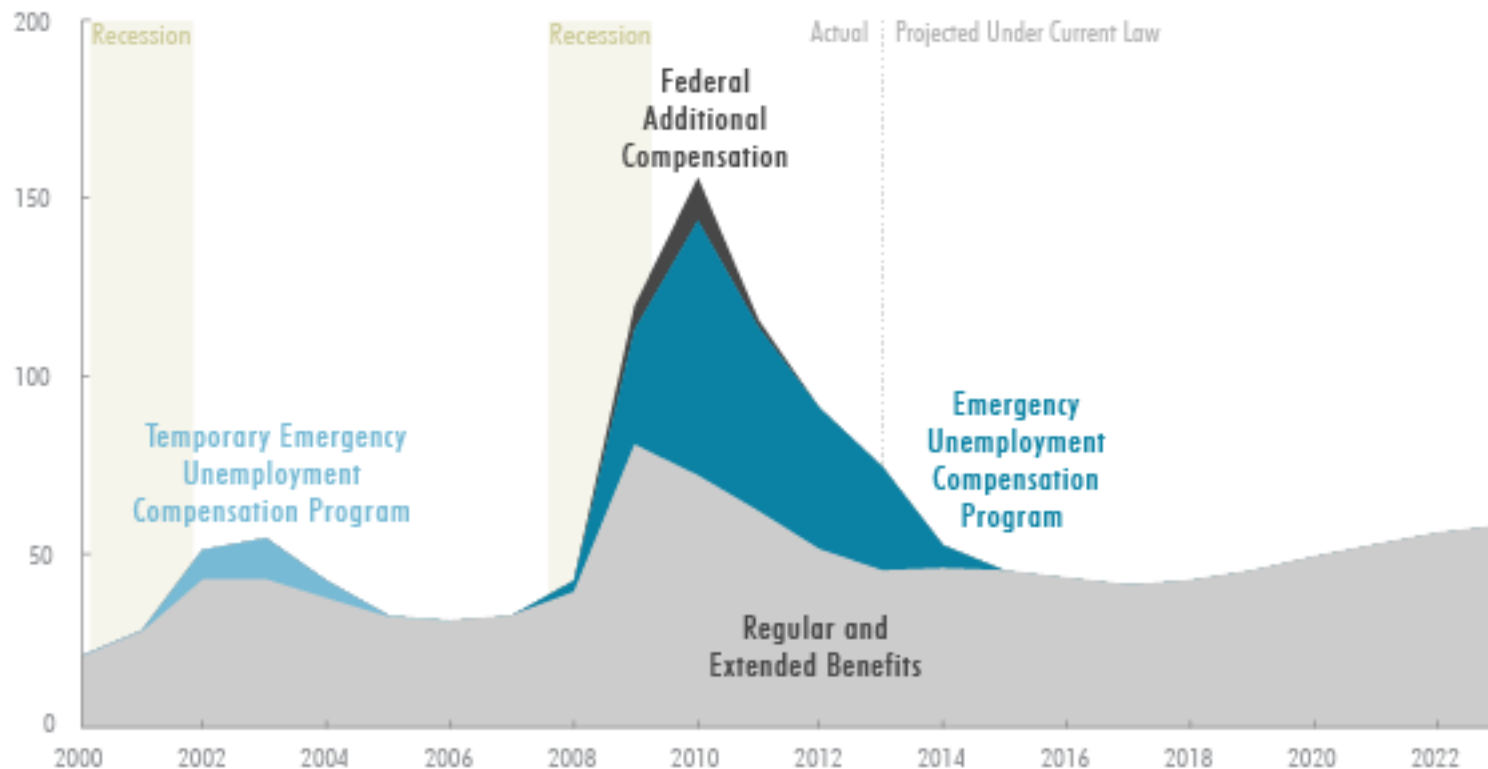
Average Monthly Participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Millions of People, by Fiscal Year



Spending on Unemployment Benefits

Billions of Dollars, by Fiscal Year



Reports

Chartbooks

Snapshots

Presentations

Before

We Estimate that ACA Coverage Provisions Will Have a Significant Effect on Some People but Little Effect on Most People: Part 1

CBO and JCT's projections for 2023 for people under age 65 relative to prior law:

- About 25 million more people will have health insurance, as the number of uninsured will fall from 56 million to 31 million.
- Of those 31 million:
 - About 30% will be unauthorized immigrants and thereby ineligible for almost all Medicaid benefits and exchange subsidies;
 - About 20% will be eligible for Medicaid but choose not to enroll;
 - About 5% will not be eligible for Medicaid because their state chose not to expand coverage; and
 - About 45% will have access to insurance through an employer or could buy it through an exchange or directly from an insurer.

JCT refers to the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation.



After

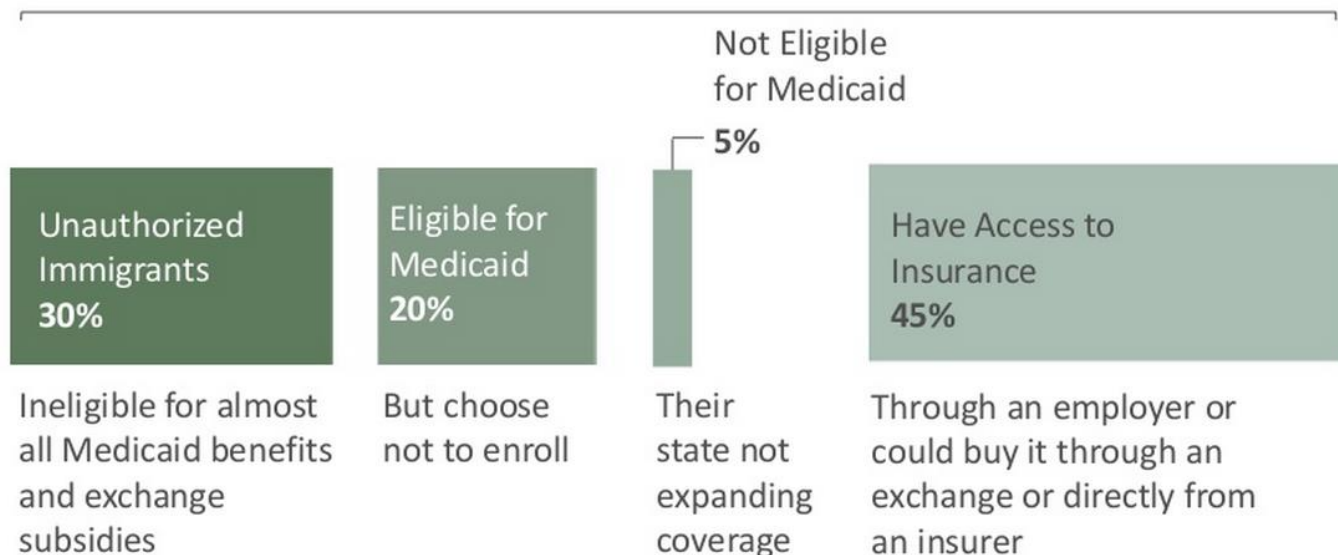
The Affordable Care Act Will Significantly Reduce the Number of People Without Health Insurance

Projections for 2023, People Under Age 65

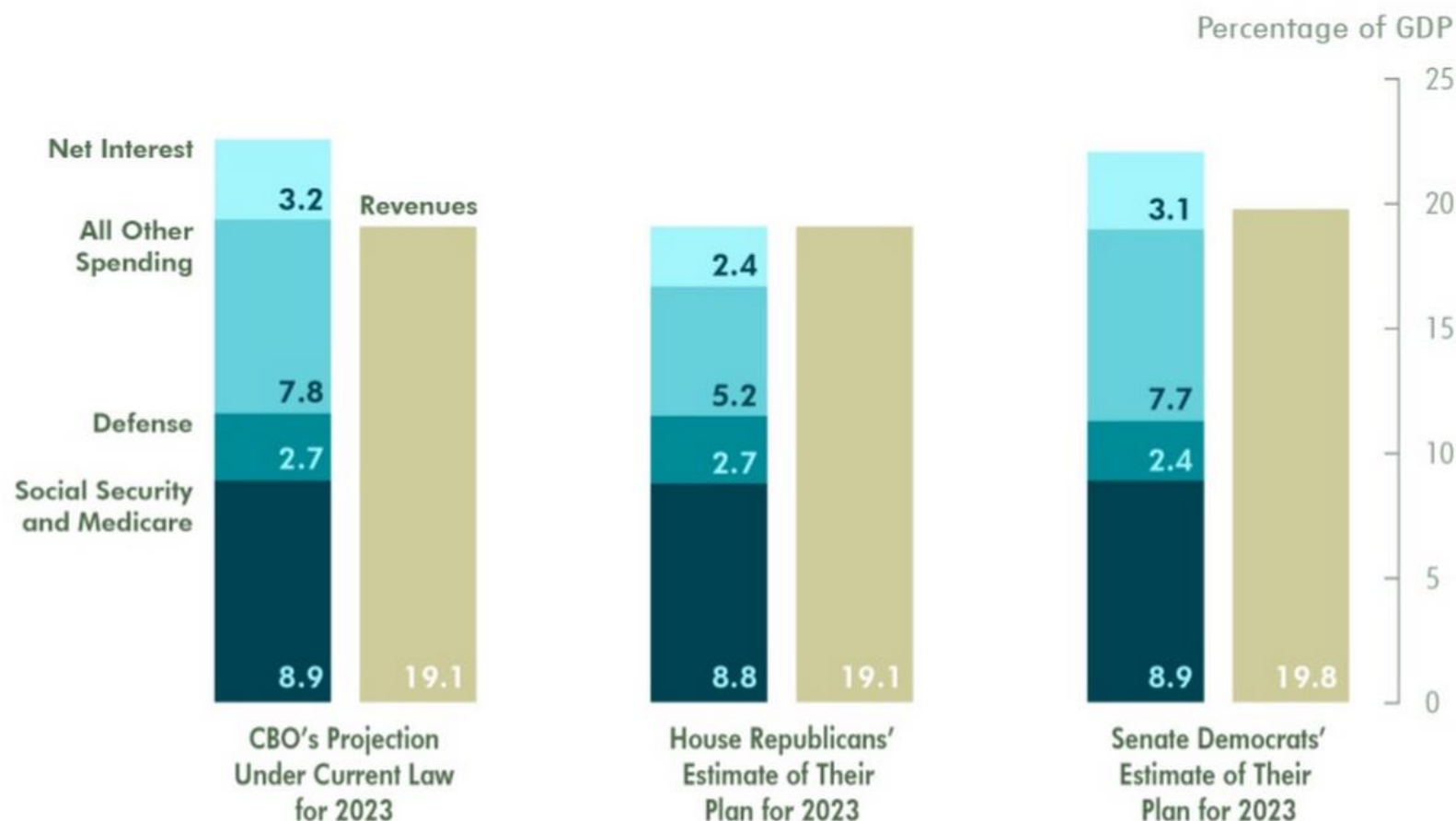
Under Prior Law: **57 Million** Uninsured



Under the ACA: **31 Million** Uninsured



Current House and Senate Budget Plans Would Make Significant Changes to Revenues and Certain Categories of Spending Relative to Current Law



Reports

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Snapshots

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Infographics

the U.S. FEDERAL BUDGET

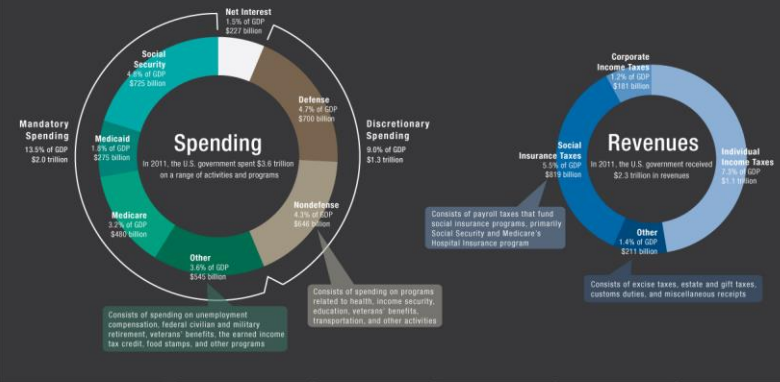
The United States is facing significant and fundamental budgetary challenges. The federal government's budget deficit for fiscal year 2011 was \$1.3 trillion; at 8.7% of gross domestic product (GDP), that deficit was the third-largest shortfall in the past 40 years. (GDP is the sum of all income earned in the domestic production of goods and services. In 2011, it totaled \$15.0 trillion.)

In 2011, federal spending (outlays) exceeded 24% of GDP, the third-highest level in the past 40 years, while federal revenues were just over 15% of GDP, the third-lowest level during that period. If economic conditions improve, spending will decline relative to GDP and revenues will rise. But even so, under current policies, a large gap between spending and revenues will persist.

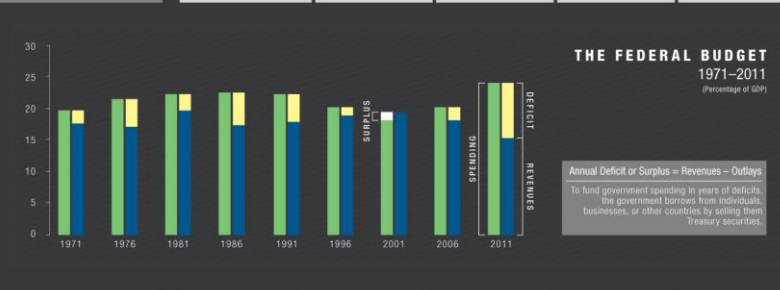
Annual budget deficits occur when spending exceeds revenues; the government must borrow to cover such a shortfall. Federal debt held by the public is the total value of outstanding Treasury bills, notes, bonds, and other debt instruments (including Treasury securities held by the Federal Reserve) that have accumulated over time to finance the government's activities.

At the end of fiscal year 2011, debt held by the public amounted to \$10.1 trillion, or 67% of GDP. Another \$4.6 trillion in Treasury securities were held by other federal government accounts, representing amounts that one part of the government (mostly the Social Security Administration) had lent to another (the Treasury).

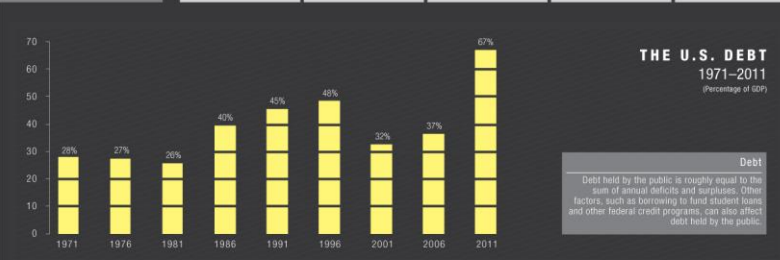
For more information, see these CBO publications:
The Budget and Economic Outlook: An Update
<http://go.usa.gov/948>
CBO's 2011 Long-Term Budget Outlook
<http://go.usa.gov/947>
Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options
<http://go.usa.gov/946>
An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2012
<http://go.usa.gov/949>



FACTS about the BUDGET	\$3.6 trillion Amount of spending by the federal government in fiscal year 2011	Mandatory spending Consists primarily of benefit programs for which the Congress sets eligibility rules and benefit formulas	Discretionary spending Consists of spending that lawmakers control through annual appropriation acts	Net Interest Consists of the government's interest payments on debt held by the public, offset by interest income the government receives	Revenues Funds collected from the public that arise from the government's exercise of its sovereign or governmental powers
	\$2.3 trillion Amount of revenues received by the federal government in fiscal year 2011				



DEFICITS and the DEBT	21% Spending as a share of GDP, on average, over the past 40 years	18% Revenues as a share of GDP, on average, over the past 40 years	8.7% Annual deficit in 2011 as a share of GDP, the third-highest level in the past 40 years	38% Debt held by the public as a share of GDP, on average, over the past 40 years	67% Debt held by the public as a share of GDP at the end of 2011, the highest level in the past 40 years
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the U.S. FEDERAL BUDGET

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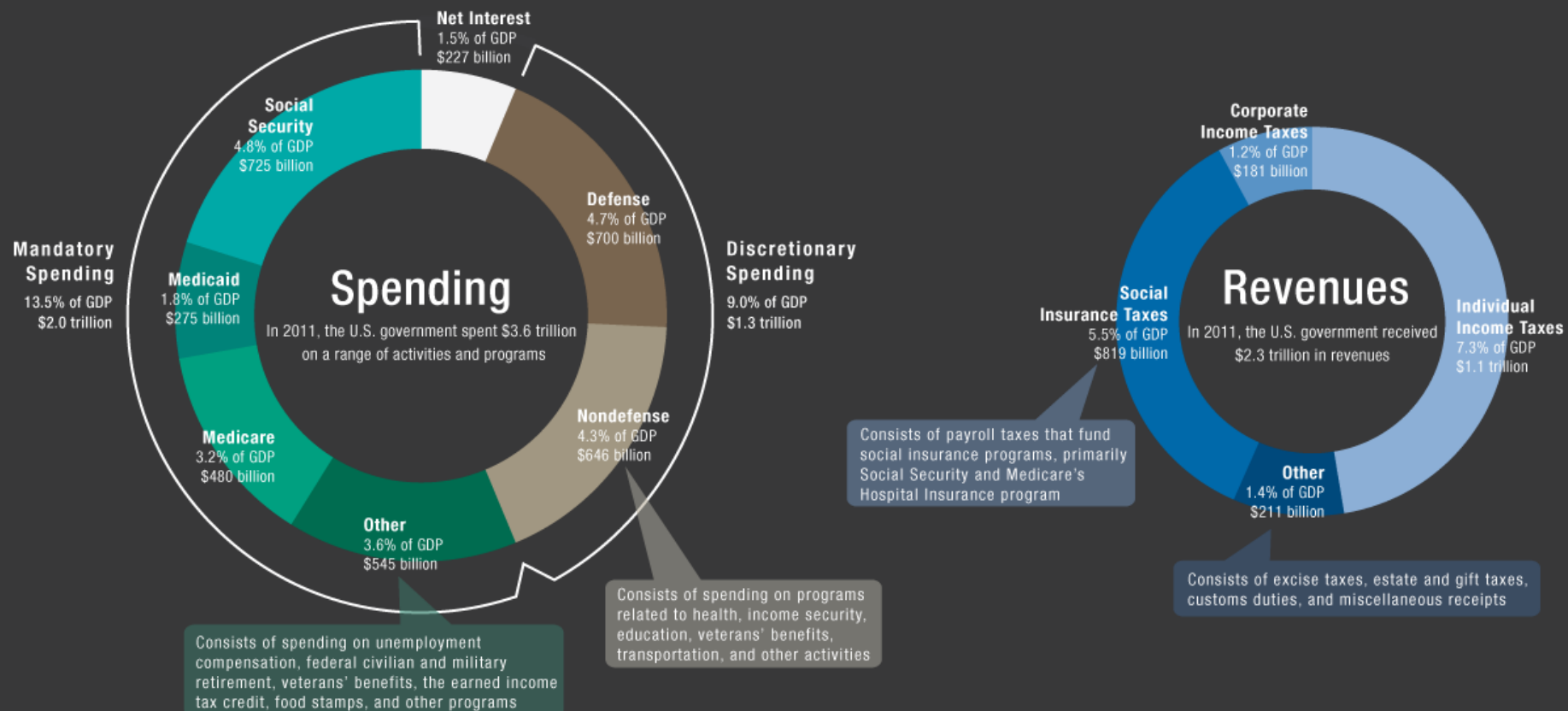
For more information,
see these CBO publications:

The Budget and Economic
Outlook: An Update
<http://go.usa.gov/5H0>

CBO's 2011 Long-Term
Budget Outlook
<http://go.usa.gov/5H7>

Reducing the Deficit:
Spending and Revenue Options
<http://go.usa.gov/5HA>

An Analysis of the President's
Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal
Year 2012
<http://go.usa.gov/5H0>



FACTS about the BUDGET

\$3.6 trillion

Amount of spending by the federal government in fiscal year 2011

\$2.3 trillion

Amount of revenues received by the federal government in fiscal year 2011

Mandatory spending

Consists primarily of benefit programs for which the Congress sets eligibility rules and benefit formulas

Discretionary spending

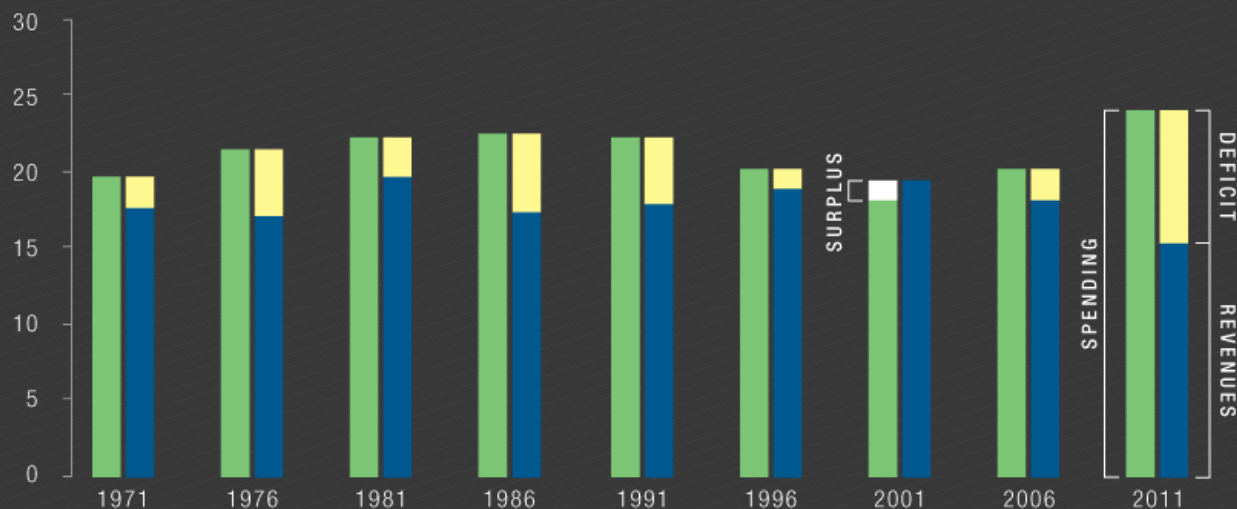
Consists of spending that lawmakers control through annual appropriation acts

Net Interest

Consists of the government's interest payments on debt held by the public, offset by interest income the government receives

Revenues

Funds collected from the public that arise from the government's exercise of its sovereign or governmental powers



THE FEDERAL BUDGET 1971–2011

(Percentage of GDP)

Annual Deficit or Surplus = Revenues – Outlays

To fund government spending in years of deficits, the government borrows from individuals, businesses, or other countries by selling them Treasury securities.

DEFICITS and the DEBT

21%

Spending as a share of GDP, on average, over the past 40 years

18%

Revenues as a share of GDP, on average, over the past 40 years

8.7%

Annual deficit in 2011 as a share of GDP, the third-highest level in the past 40 years

38%

Debt held by the public as a share of GDP, on average, over the past 40 years

67%

Debt held by the public as a share of GDP at the end of 2011, the highest level in the past 40 years

DEFICITS and the DEBT

21%

Spending as a share
of GDP, on average,
over the past 40 years

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Revenues as a share
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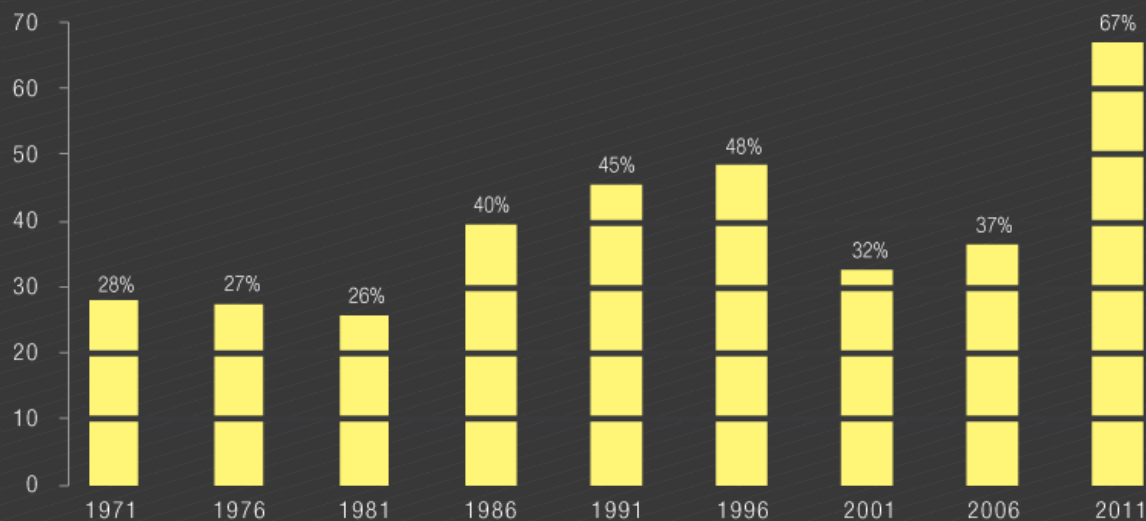
Annual deficit in 2011
as a share of GDP,
the third-highest level
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38%

Debt held by the
public as a share of
GDP, on average,
over the past 40 years

67%

Debt held by the
public as a share of
GDP at the end of 2011,
the highest level in the
past 40 years



THE U.S. DEBT 1971–2011

(Percentage of GDP)

Debt

Debt held by the public is roughly equal to the sum of annual deficits and surpluses. Other factors, such as borrowing to fund student loans and other federal credit programs, can also affect debt held by the public.

Authors: Jonathan Schwabish and Courtney Griffith
Source: Congressional Budget Office

All of the numbers in this figure are for federal fiscal years, which run from October 1 to September 30.

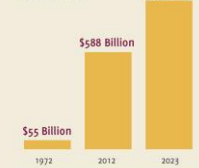
Federal Means-Tested Programs and Tax Credits

provide cash payments or assistance with health care, nutrition, education, housing, or other needs to people with relatively low income or few assets.

In the past 40 years, spending on the government's major means-tested programs and tax credits grew more than tenfold (excluding the effects of inflation).

Over the next decade, spending on those programs will continue to rise under current law, CBO projects, driven mainly by growth in health care programs.

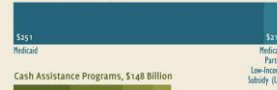
(Billions of 2012 dollars)



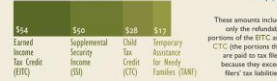
* Excludes housing assistance programs (which, unlike the other programs shown here, are not subject to the cap on federal spending for that program). Excludes spending for these programs caused by inflation in 2012 and has been projected.

Distribution of Spending in 2012 (Billions of 2012 dollars)

Health Care Programs, \$722 Billion



Cash Assistance Programs, \$148 Billion



These amounts include only the refundable portions of the SITC and CTC (the portions that are paid to tax filers because they exceed their tax liabilities).

Nutrition, Housing, and Education Programs, \$168 Billion



What Explains Changes in Spending?

Two forces have driven the growth of spending on means-tested programs and tax credits since 1972: increases in the number of people participating in those programs and increases in spending per participant. Both of those increases are the result of multiple factors.



Changes in Spending Between 1991 and 2011

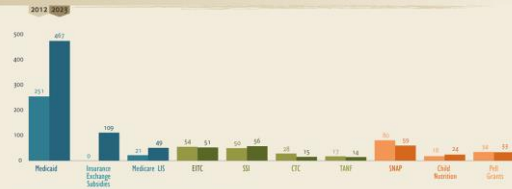
Excluding the effects of inflation, total federal spending on major means-tested programs and tax credits more than tripled over the two decades from 1991 to 2011 (the latest year for which participation data are available). Spending for Medicaid grew by the largest amount, partly because participation in the program doubled during that period. Participation also doubled for SNAP, and average spending per participant rose for all of the programs for which data are available.



Note: SITC = Aid to Families with Dependent Children, n.a. = not available.

Projected Changes in Spending Between 2012 and 2023 (billions of 2012 dollars)

If current laws do not change, federal spending on Medicaid and other means-tested programs that provide health care will shoot up over the next 10 years, CBO projects (even after adjusting for inflation). But inflation-adjusted spending on most of the other means-tested programs and tax credits is projected to decline under current law.



Note: Spending for SNAP, Medicaid, and SNAP is expected to be increased in many states to provide with income near or below the poverty level. In addition, some people with low or moderate income will qualify for Medicaid, which will help them pay health insurance through the insurance exchanges.

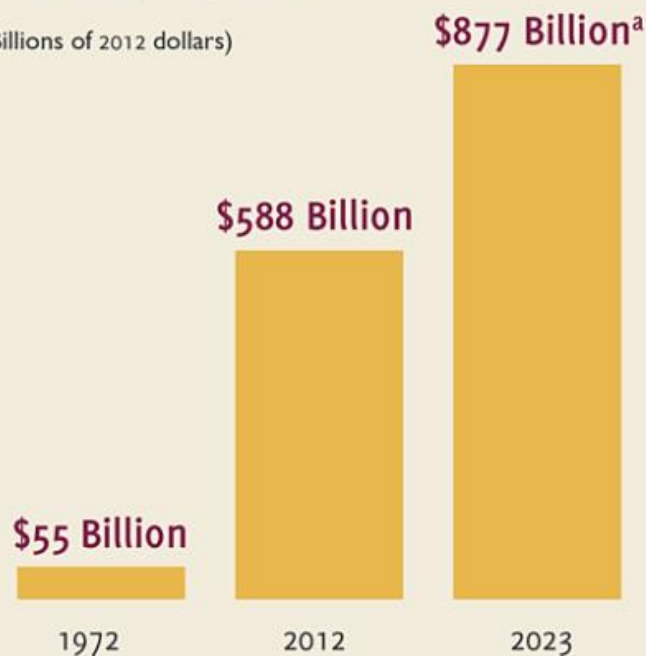
Federal Means-Tested Programs and Tax Credits

provide cash payments or assistance with health care, nutrition, education, housing, or other needs to people with relatively low income or few assets.

In the past 40 years, spending on the government's major means-tested programs and tax credits grew more than tenfold (excluding the effects of inflation).

Over the next decade, spending on those programs will continue to rise under current law, CBO projects, driven mainly by growth in health care programs.

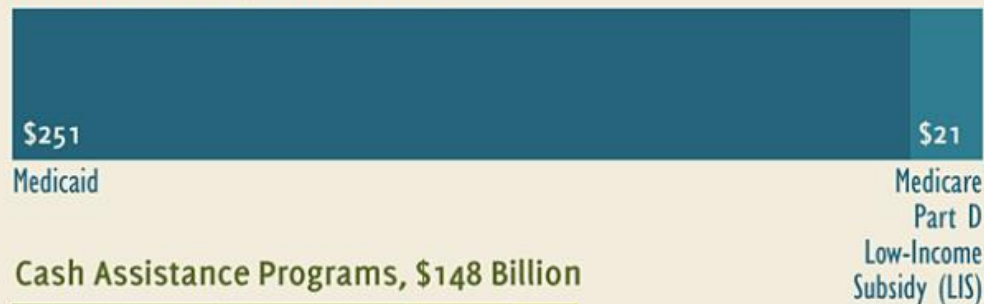
(Billions of 2012 dollars)



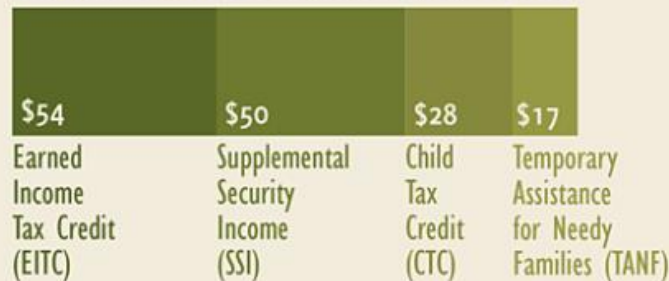
Distribution of Spending in 2012

(Billions of 2012 dollars)

Health Care Programs, \$272 Billion

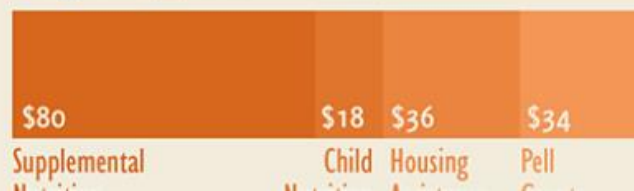


Cash Assistance Programs, \$148 Billion



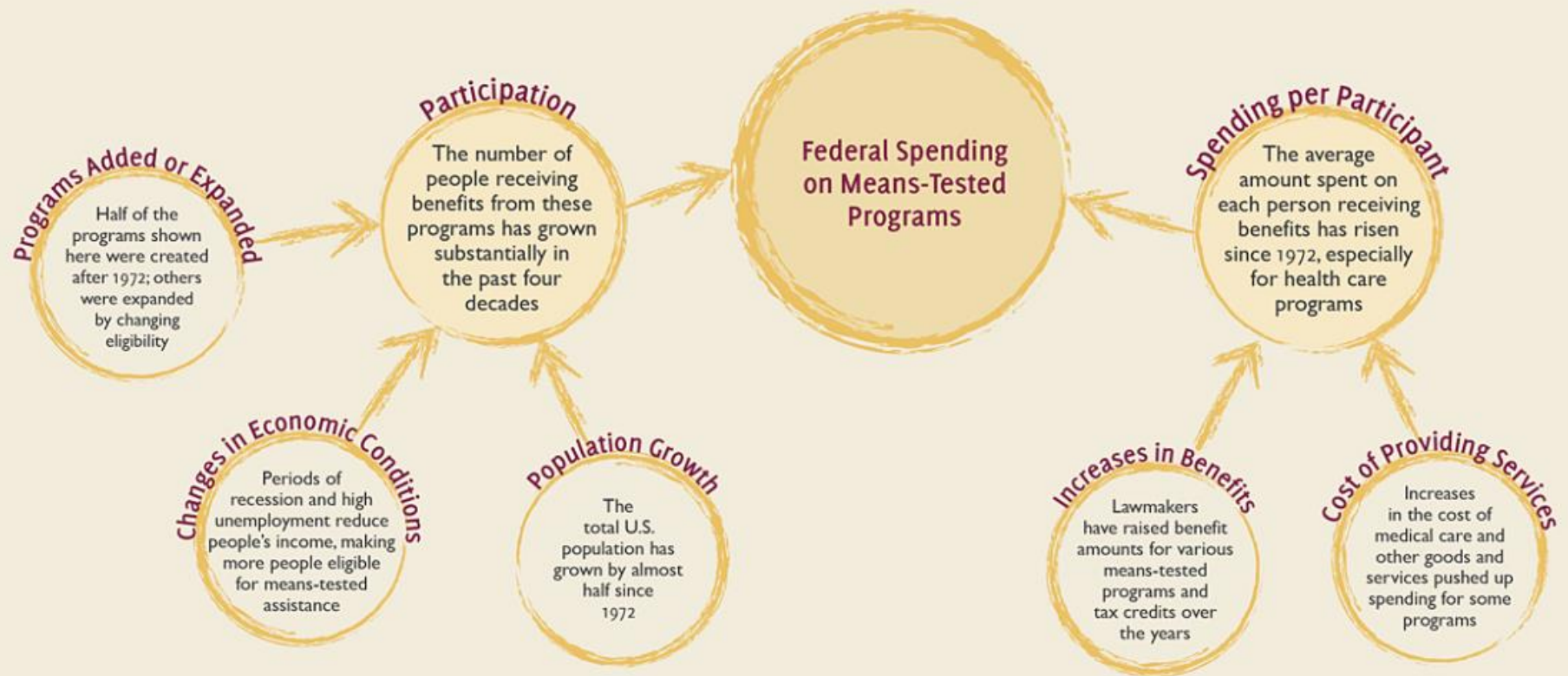
These amounts include only the refundable portions of the EITC and CTC (the portions that are paid to tax filers because they exceed filers' tax liabilities).

Nutrition, Housing, and Education Programs, \$168 Billion



What Explains Changes in Spending?

Two forces have driven the growth of spending on means-tested programs and tax credits since 1972: increases in the number of people participating in those programs and increases in spending per participant. Both of those increases are the result of multiple factors.



Changes in Spending Between 1991 ○ and 2011 ●

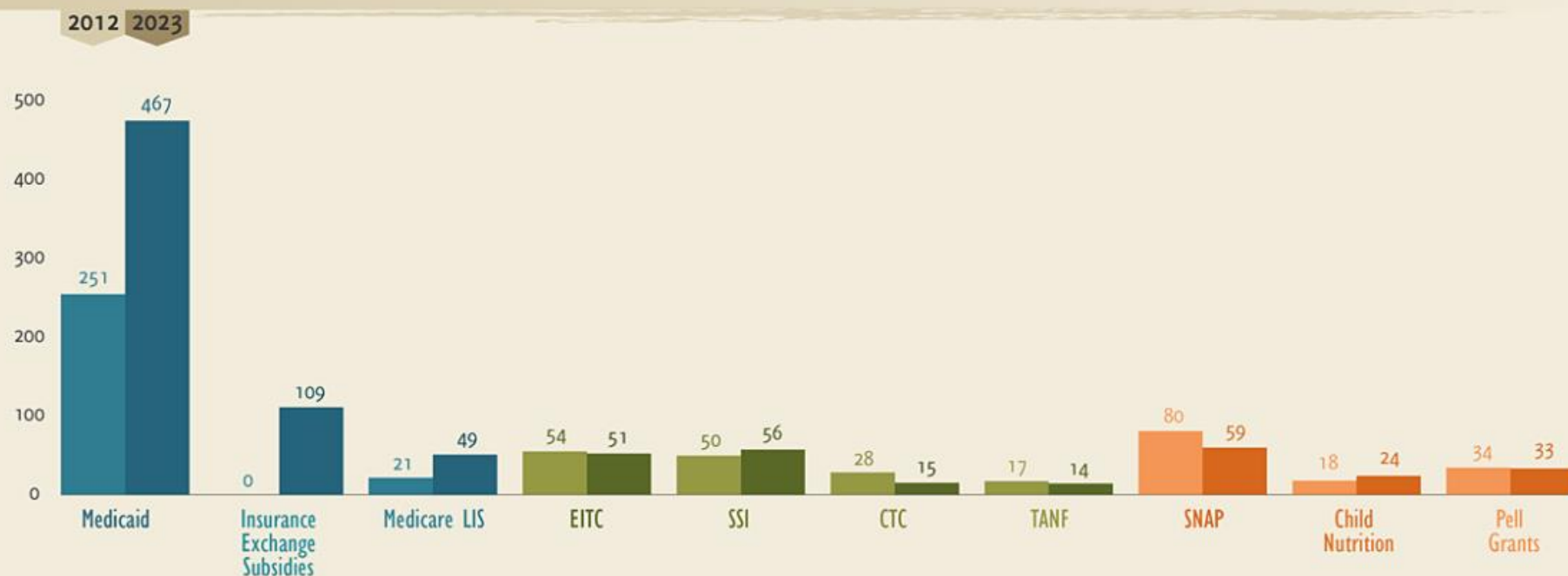
Excluding the effects of inflation, total federal spending on major means-tested programs and tax credits more than tripled over the two decades from 1991 to 2011 (the latest year for which participation data are available). Spending for Medicaid grew by the largest amount, partly because participation in the program doubled during that period. Participation also doubled for SNAP, and average spending per participant rose for all of the programs for which data are available.



Note: AFDC = Aid to Families with Dependent Children; n.a. = not available

Projected Changes in Spending Between 2012 and 2023 (Billions of 2012 dollars)

If current laws do not change, federal spending on Medicaid and other means-tested programs that provide health care will shoot up over the next 10 years, CBO projects (even after adjusting for inflation). But inflation-adjusted spending on most of the other means-tested programs and tax credits is projected to decline under current law.



Notes: Starting in 2014, Medicaid eligibility is expected to be extended in many states to people with income near or below the poverty level. In addition, some people with low or moderate income will qualify for federal subsidies to help them buy health insurance through new insurance exchanges.



Prepared by: Maureen Costantino and Jonathan Schwabish
Contacts: William Carrington, Molly Dahl, and Justin Falk, Microeconomic Studies Division
Published: February 2013

Source: Congressional Budget Office
For details, see *Growth in Means-Tested Programs and Tax Credits for Low-Income Households* (www.cbo.gov/publication/43934)

CBO's long-term projections reflect two broad scenarios:

EB

CBO's Extended Baseline Scenario

Reflects the assumption that current laws generally remain unchanged, implying that lawmakers will allow tax increases and spending cuts scheduled under current law to occur and that they will forgo measures routinely taken in the past to avoid such changes. Noninterest spending continues to rise, however, pushed up by the aging of the population and the rising costs of health care, and revenues reach historically high levels.

EAF

CBO's Extended Alternative Fiscal Scenario

Maintains what might be deemed current policies, as opposed to current laws, implying that lawmakers will extend most tax cuts and other forms of tax relief currently in place but set to expire and that they will prevent automatic spending reductions and certain spending restraints from occurring. Therefore, revenues remain near their historical average, and the gap between noninterest spending and revenues widens over the long term.

Federal Debt Held by the Public, Historically and Projected Under Two Policy Scenarios

(As a percentage of gross domestic product, GDP)



The explosive path of federal debt underscores the need for major changes to current policies.

Deficits are relatively small, and a growing economy results in declining federal debt as a percentage of GDP.

Extended Baseline Scenario

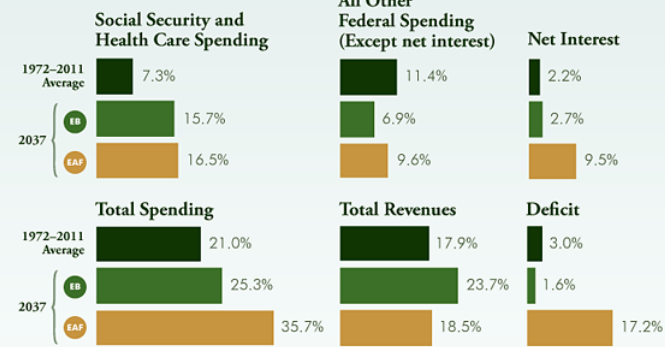
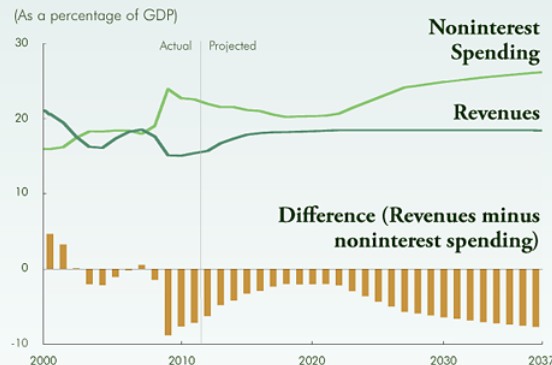
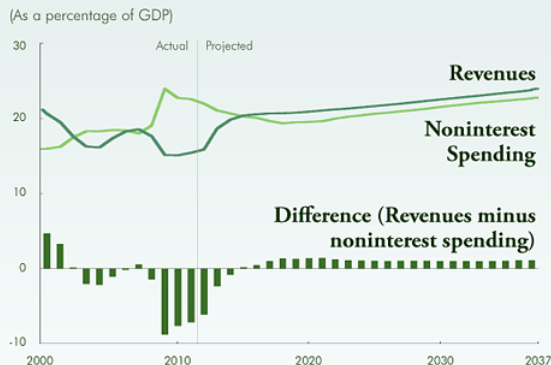
EB

Extended Alternative Fiscal Scenario

EAF

Components of the Federal Budget

(As a percentage of GDP)

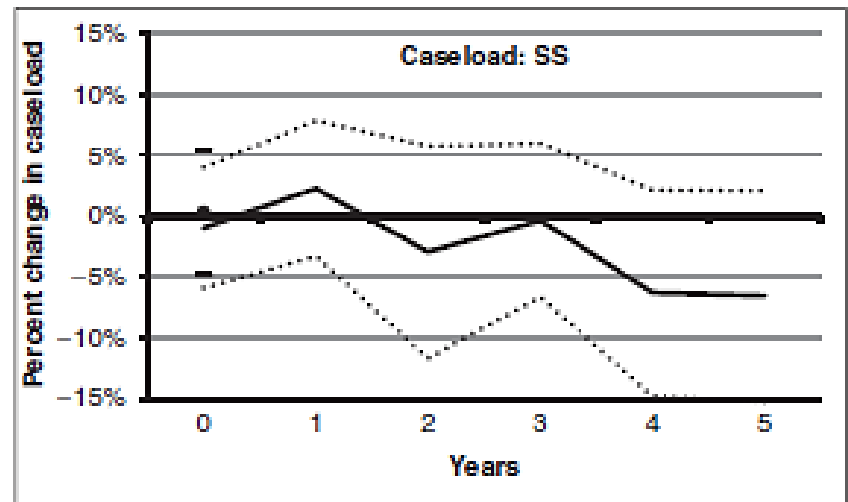
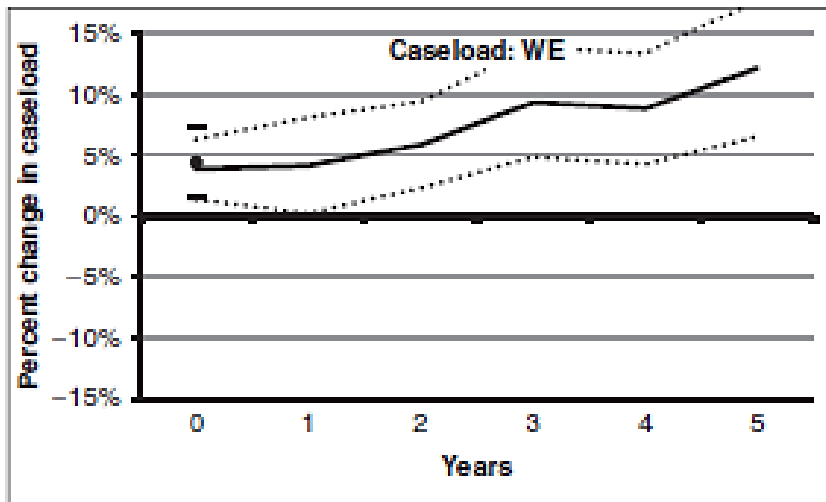
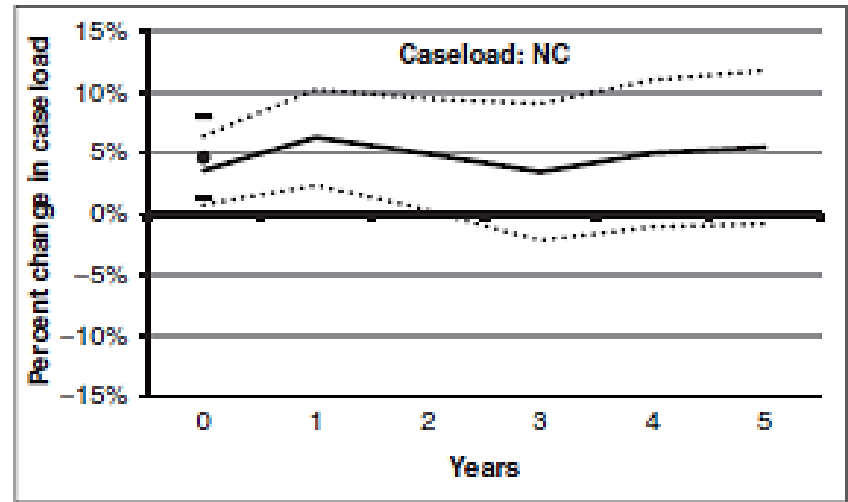
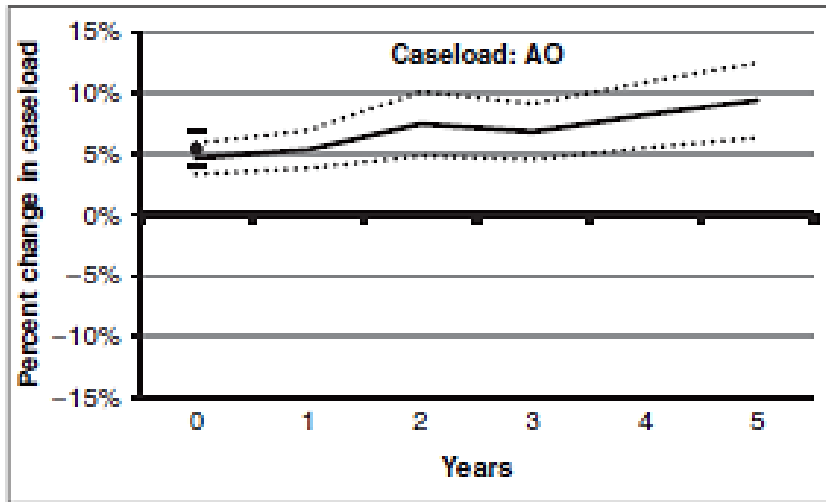


Note: Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding.

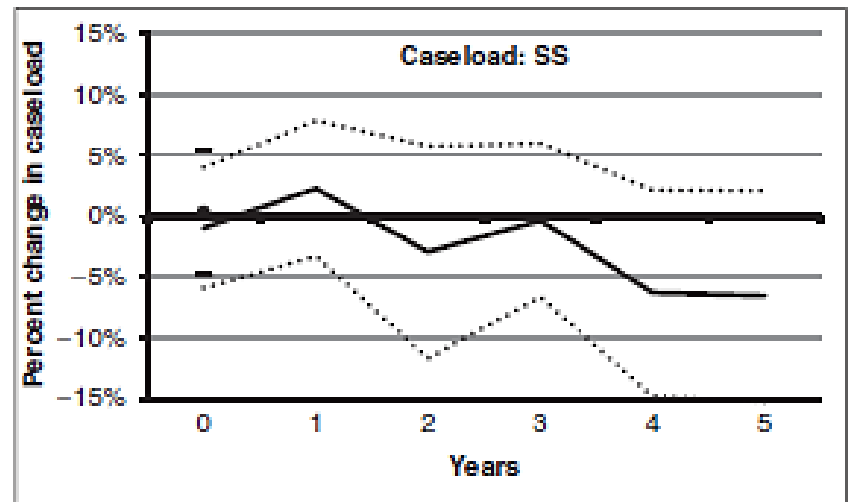
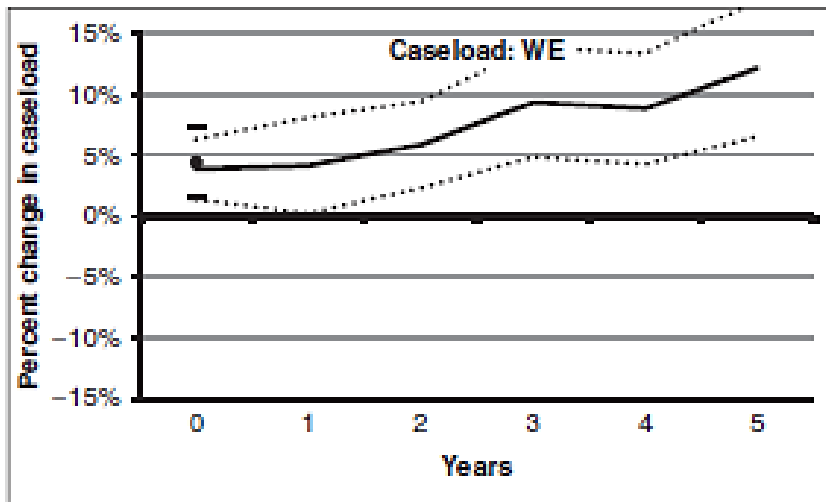
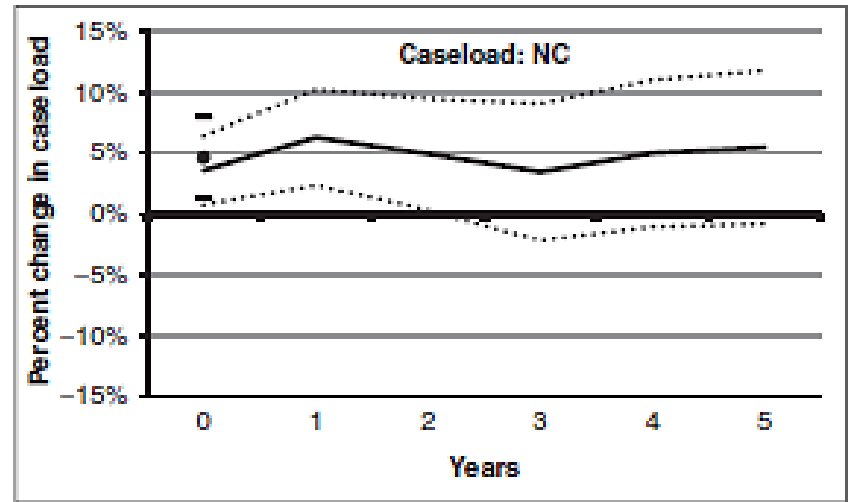
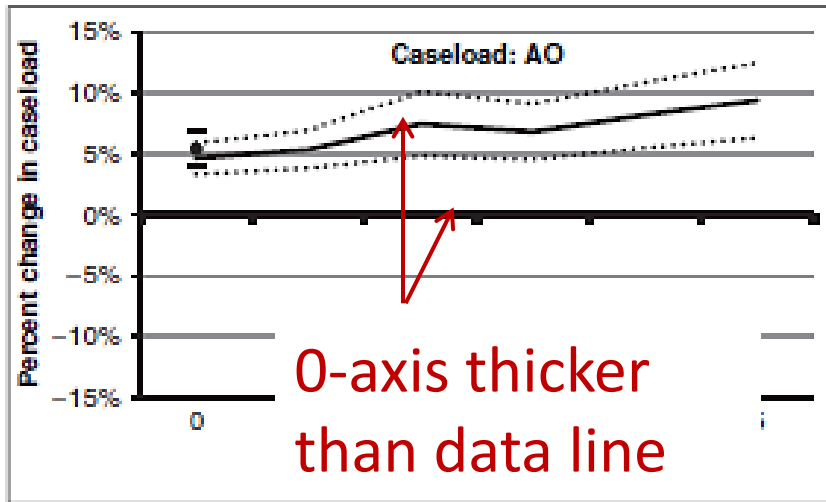


Use Best Practices

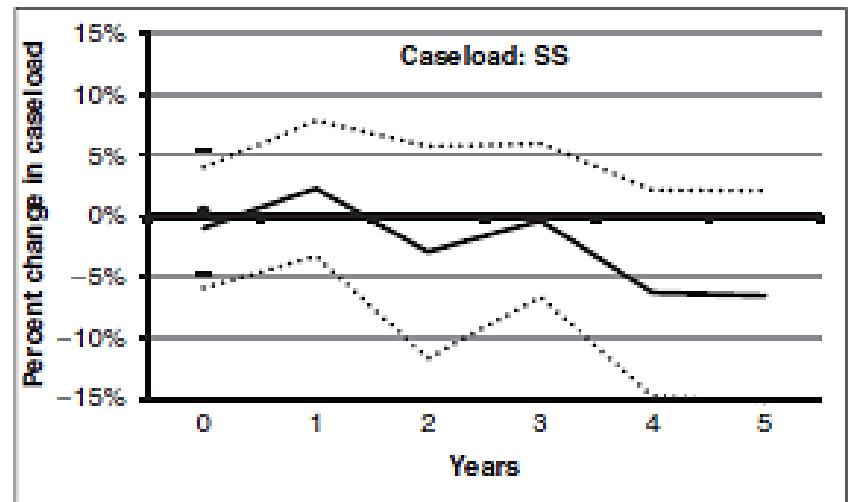
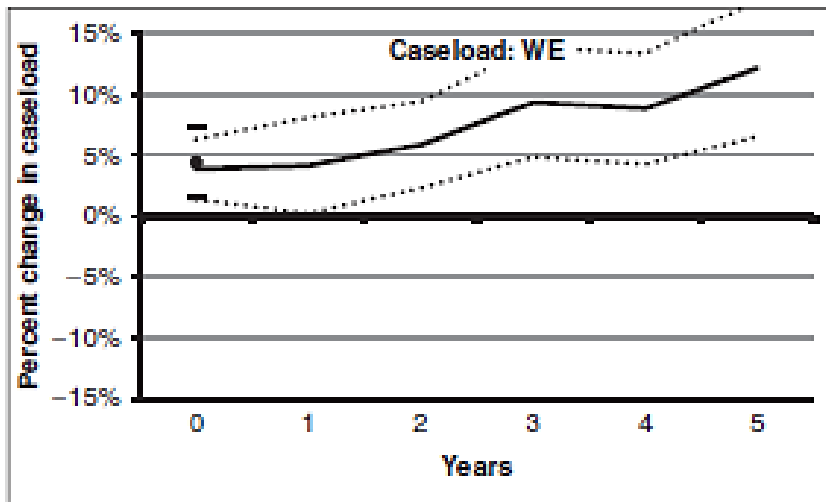
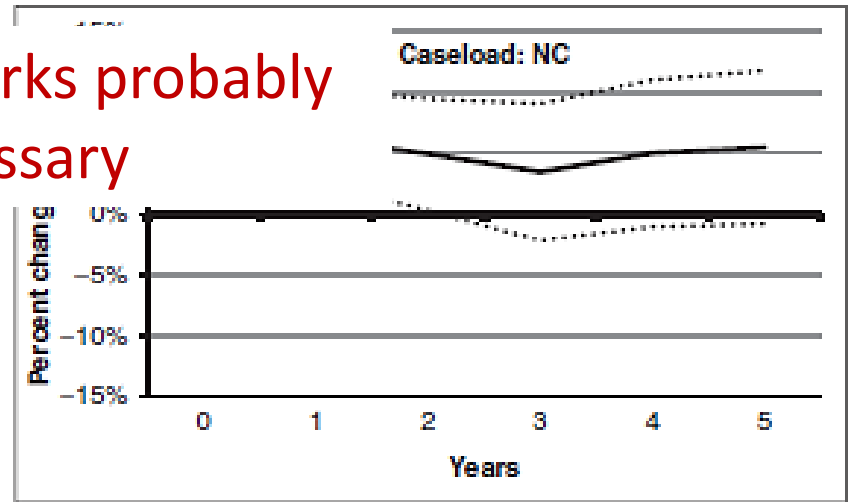
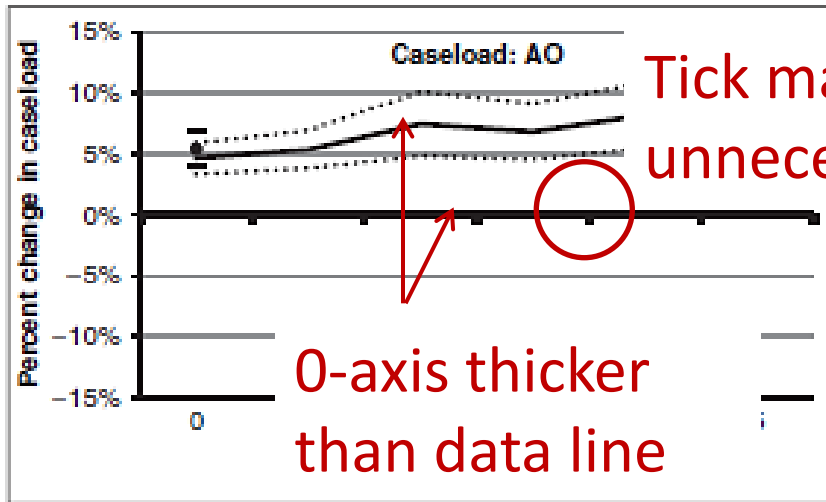
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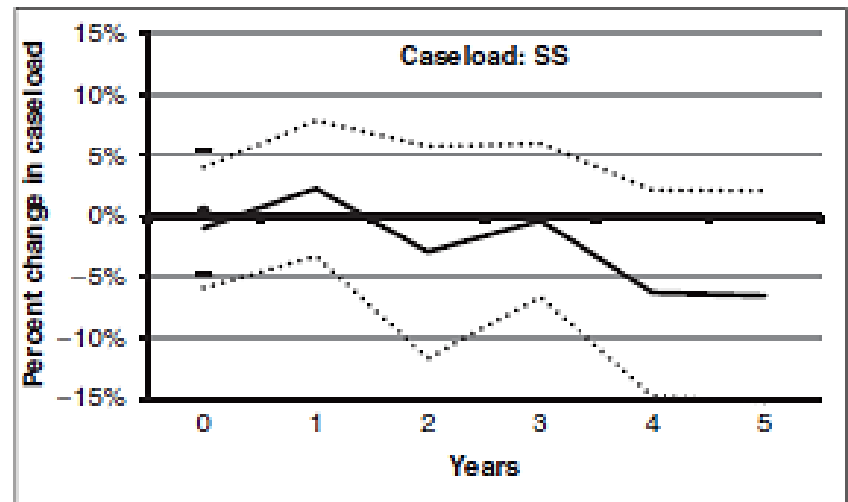
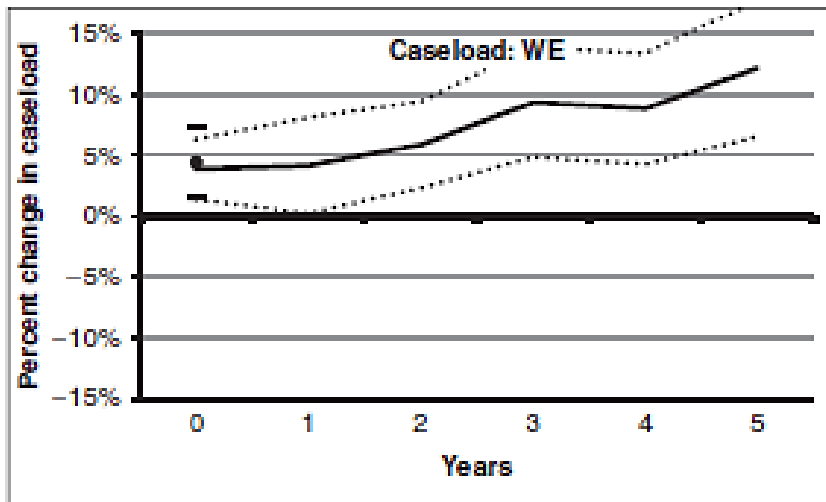
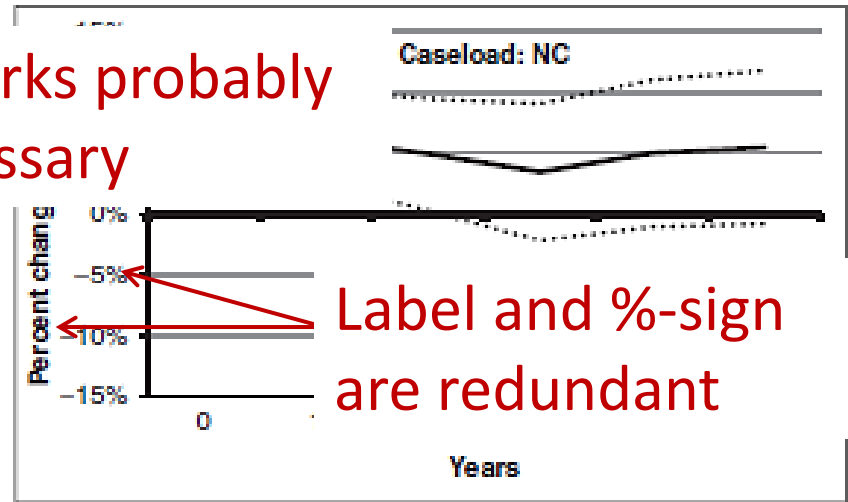
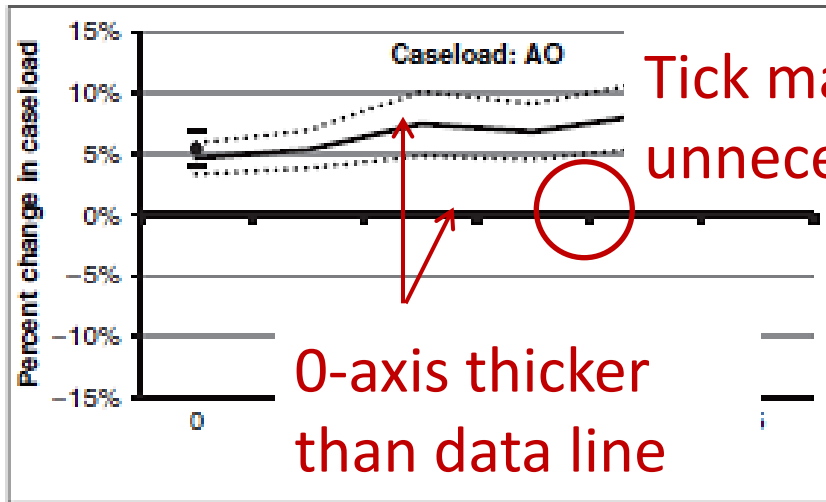
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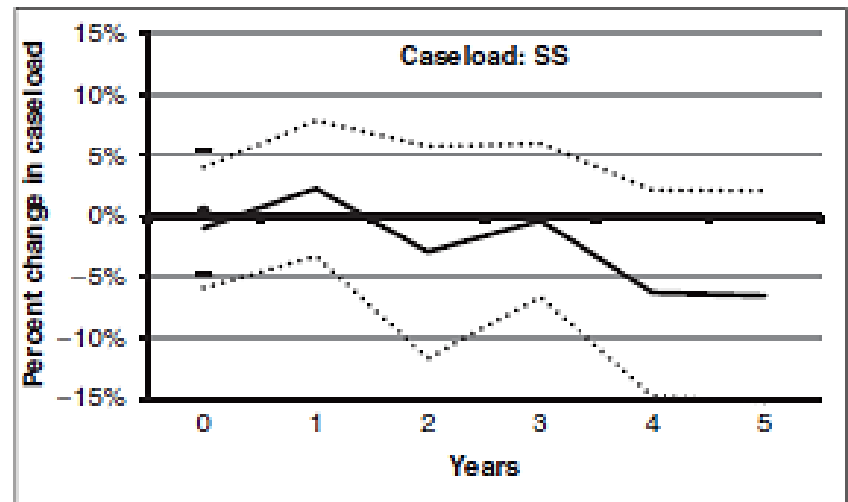
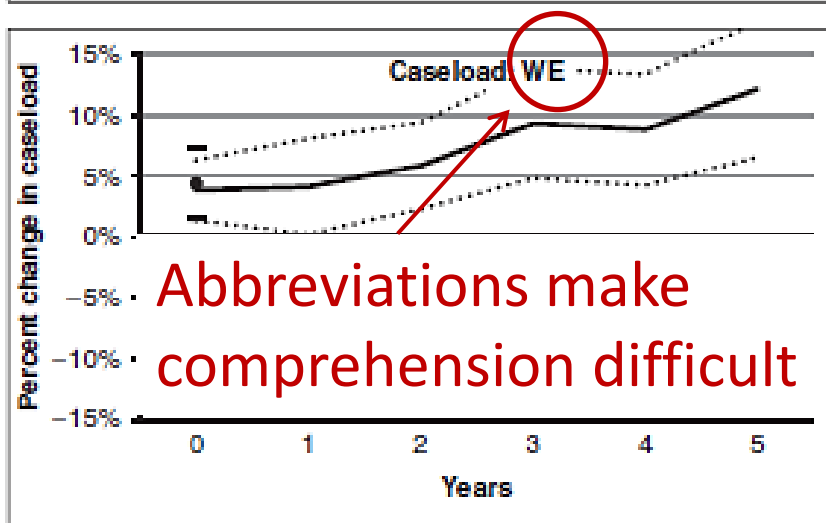
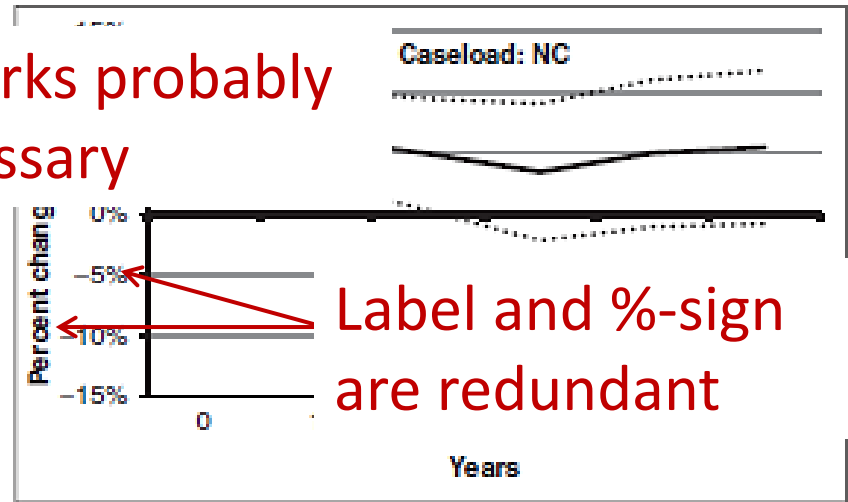
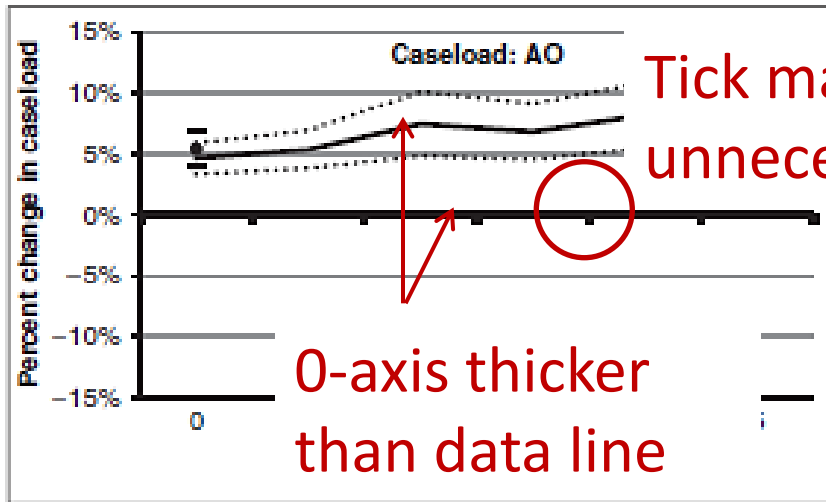
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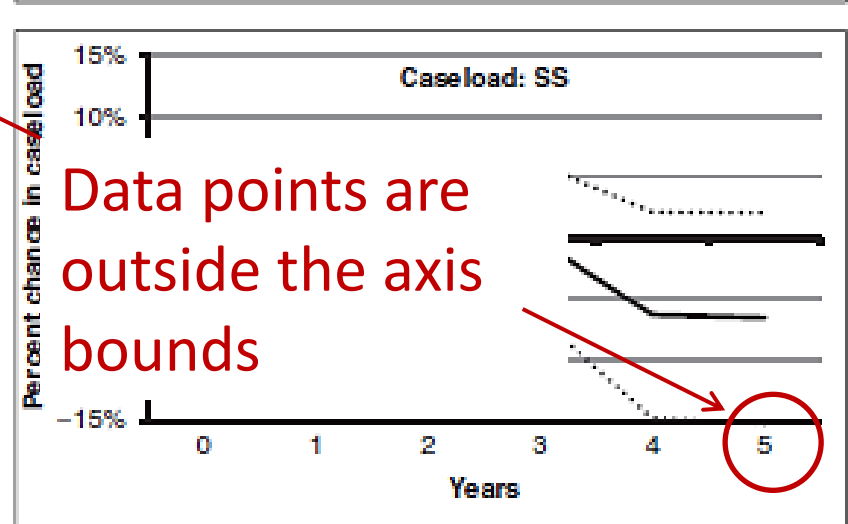
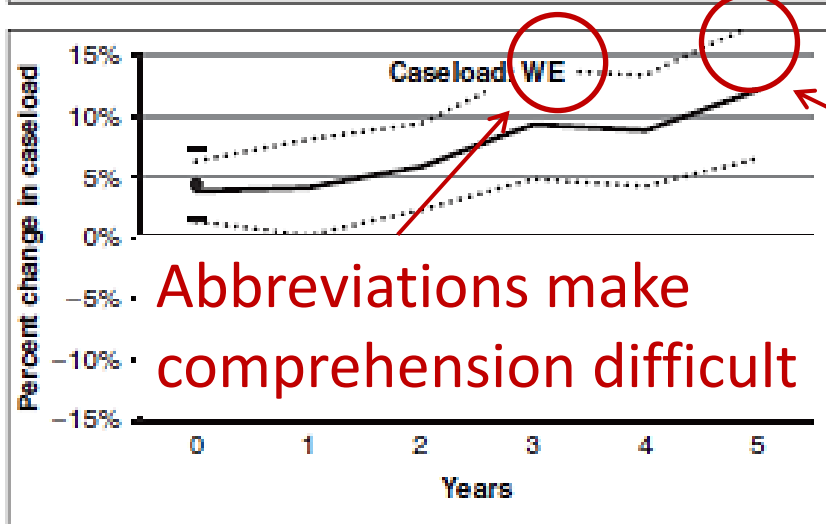
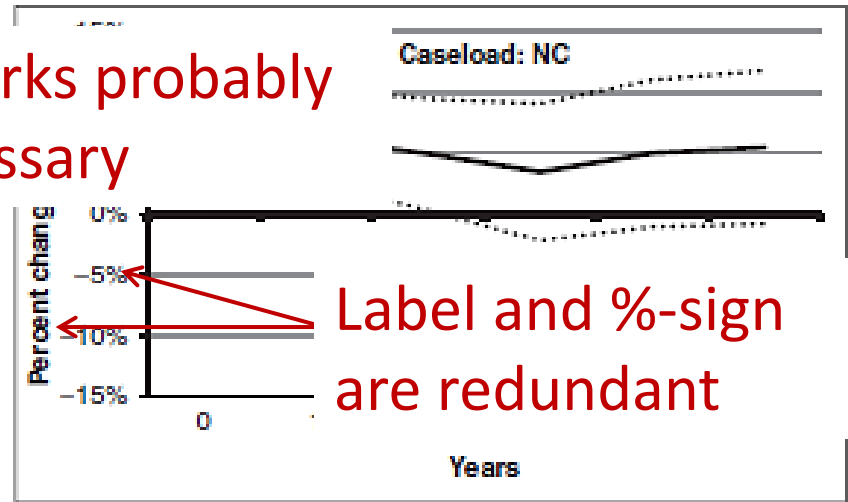
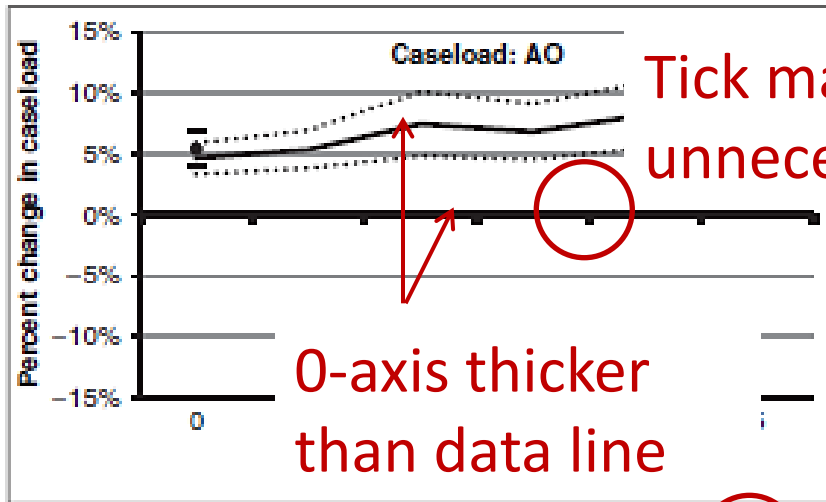
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Show the Data



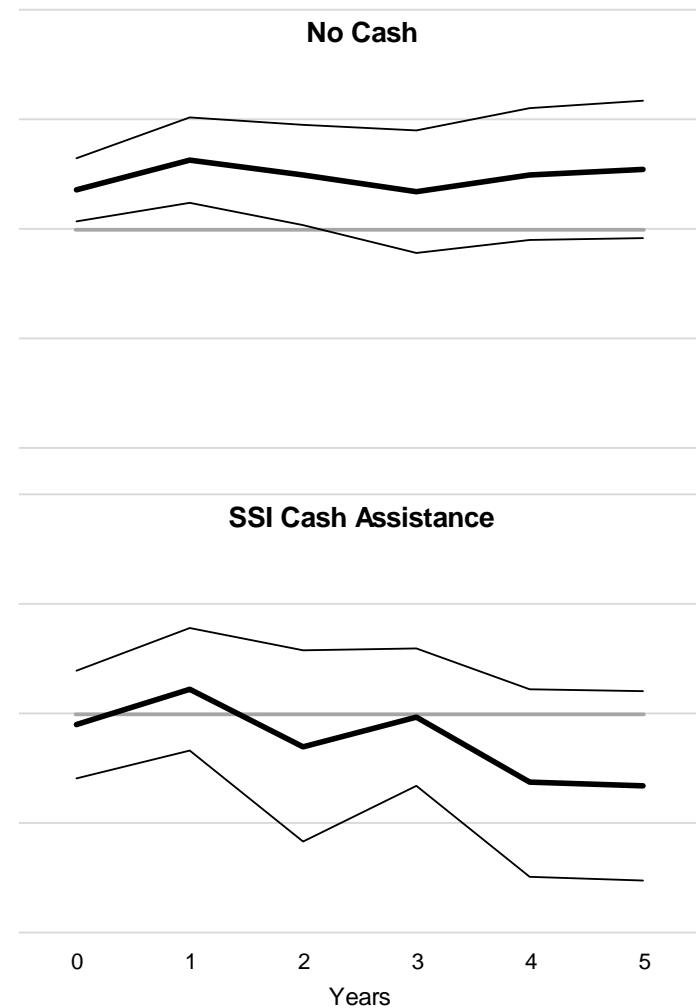
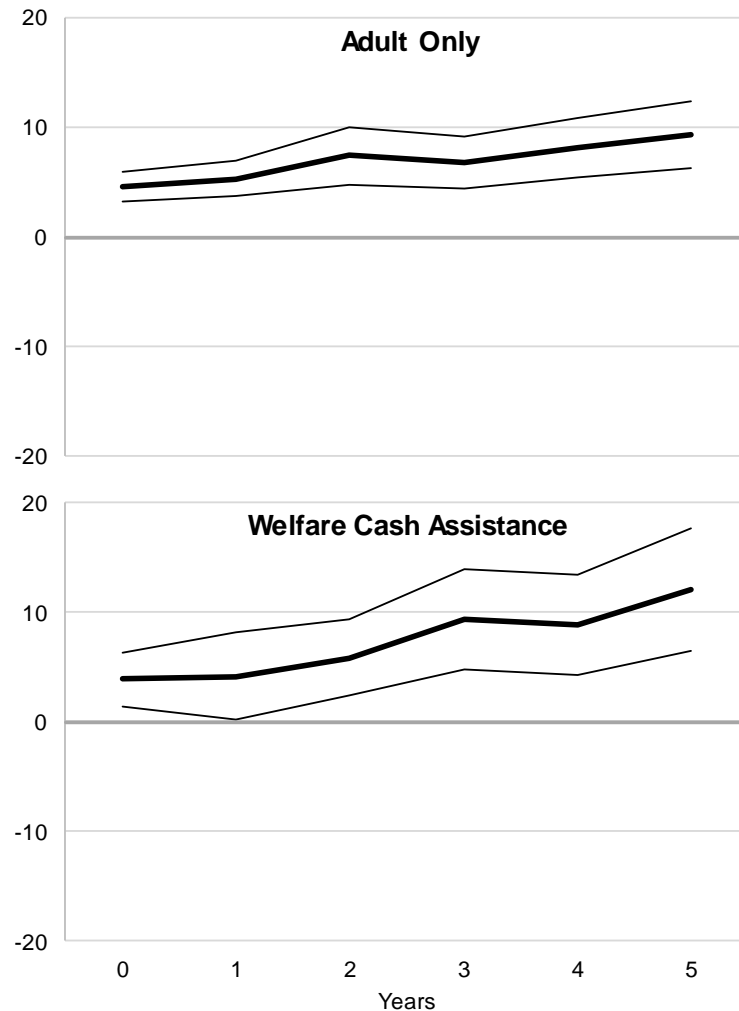
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Show the Data

Implied Impulse Response Functions for Different Caseloads

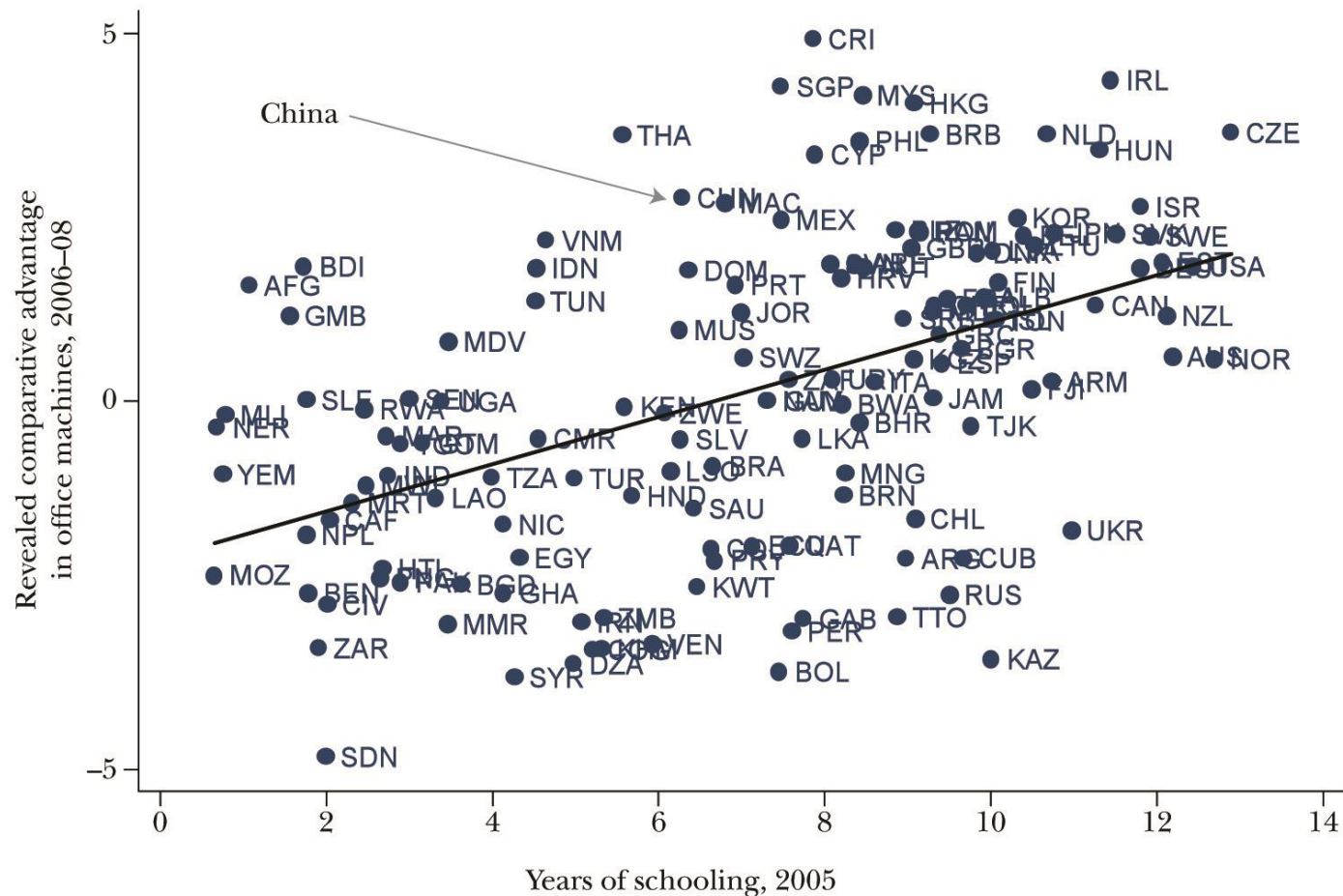
(Percentage change in caseload)



Reduce Clutter

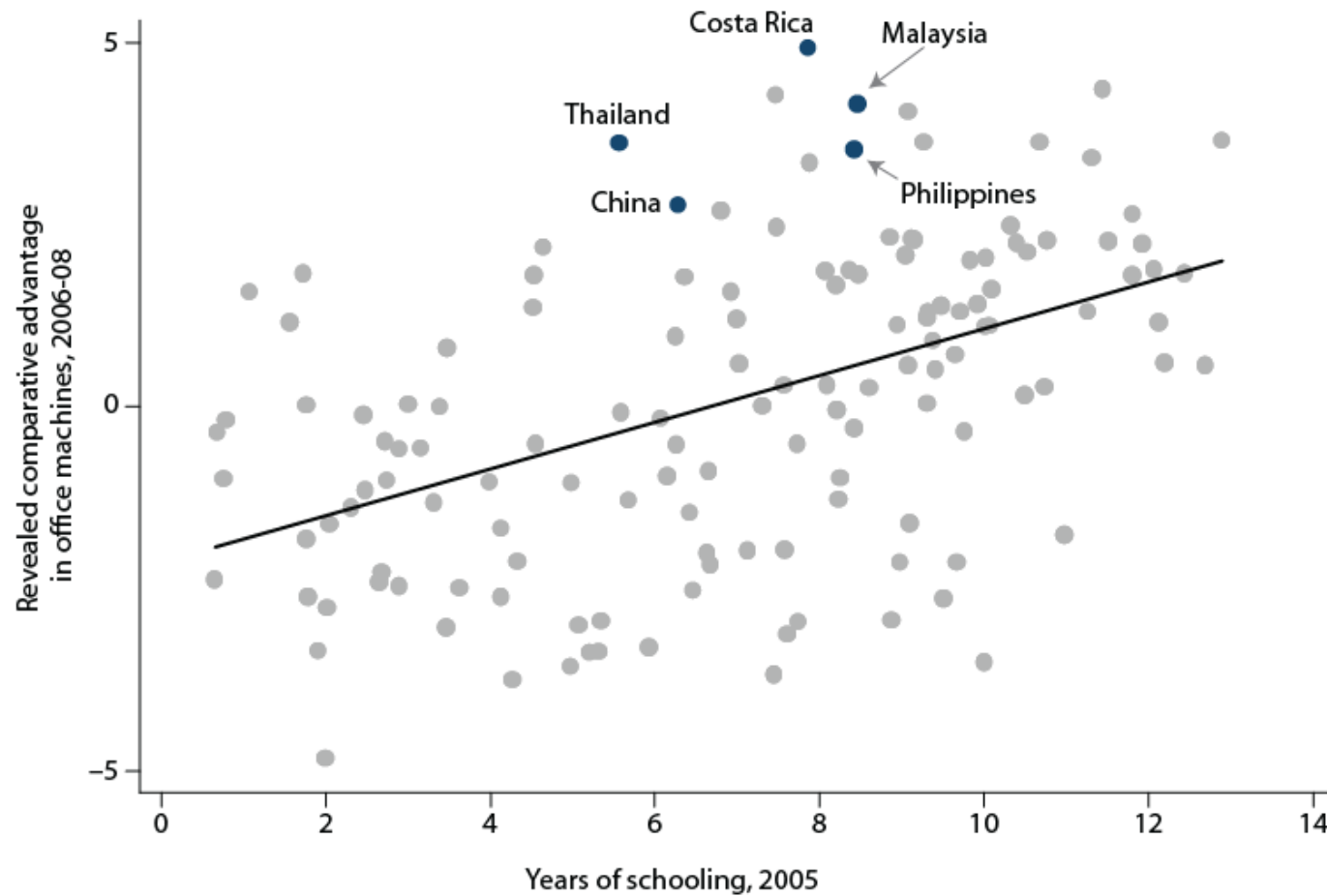
Figure 4

Education and Exports of Office Machines



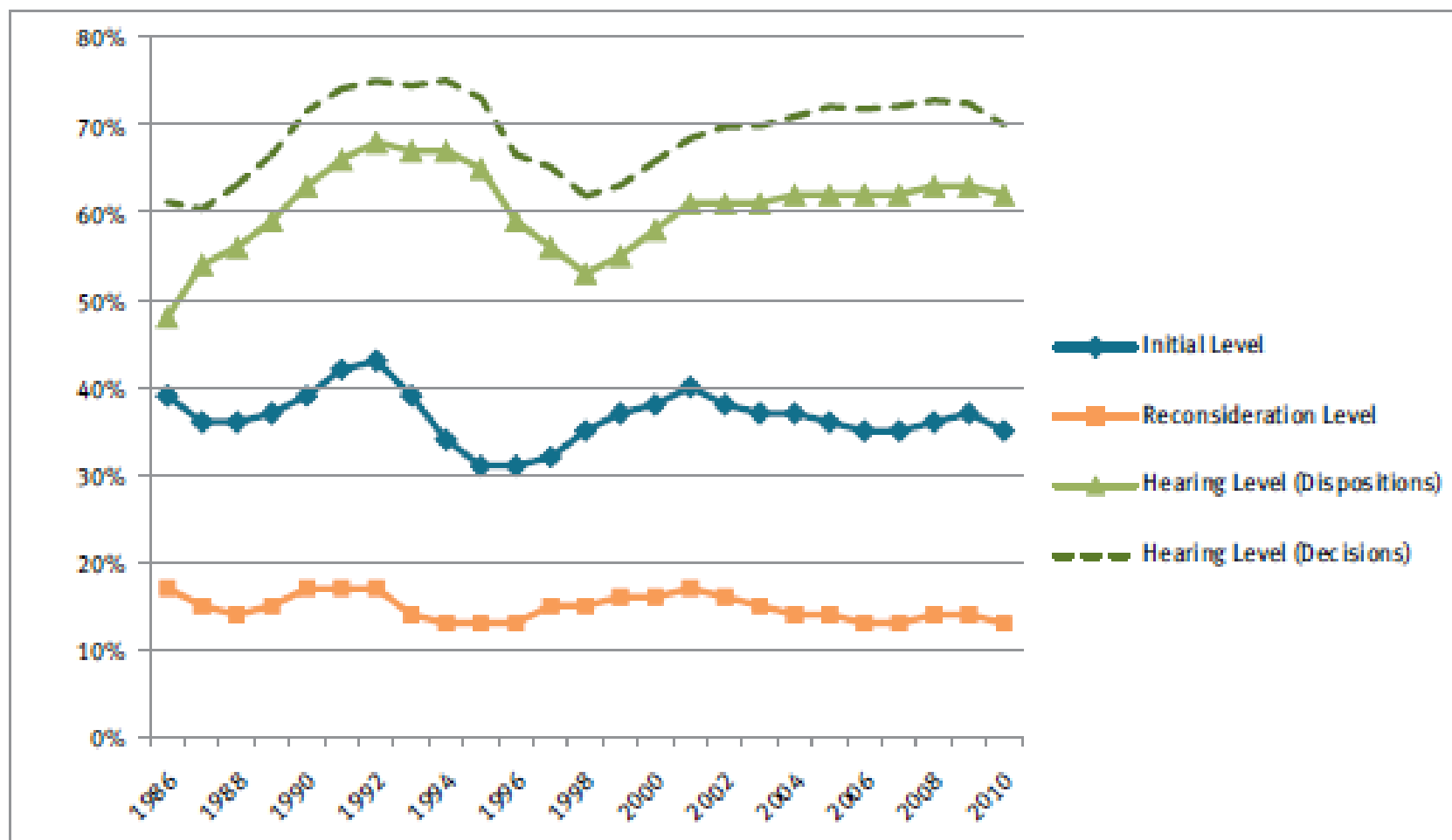
Reduce Clutter

Figure 4
Education and Exports of Office Machines



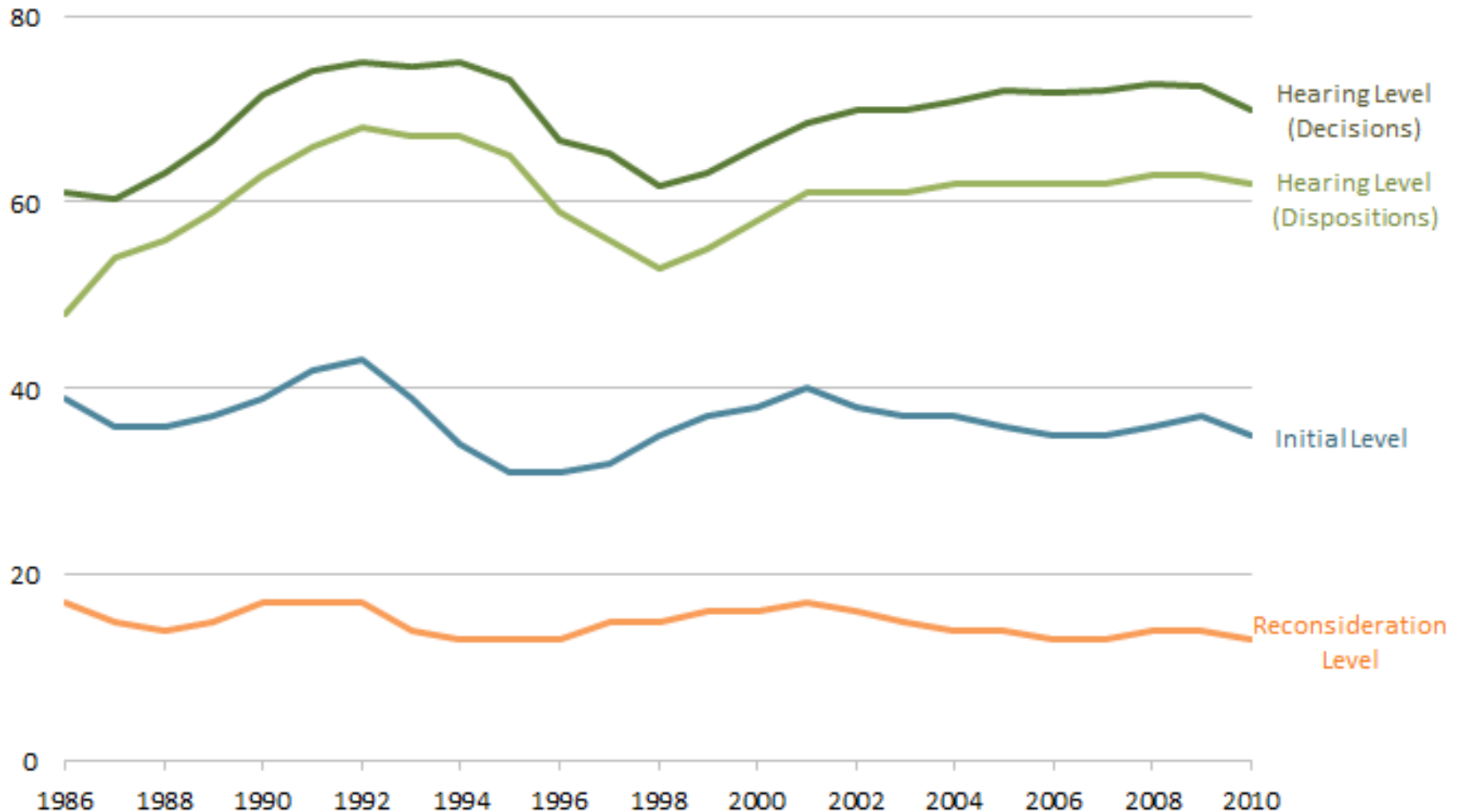
Integrate Text and Graphics

7. Combined DI and SSI Allowance Rates at Each Level of Adjudication—Fiscal Years 1986-2010



Integrate Text and Graphics

7. Combined DI and SSI Allowance Rates at Each Level of Adjudication—Fiscal years 1986-2010



Use
Appropriate
Tools

Standard Tools

Excel

Stata

SAS

Open Office

Newer Tools

R

Tableau

JavaScript

Google Charts

If your tool doesn't let you
create the visualization you
want, get a different tool.

**Do the figures in this report
illustrate its main points?**

**What should the reader learn
from the figure?**

**Is the figure understandable
outside the confines of the
report?**

Average Monthly Participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program



Share of Tax Returns Filed by Low- and Moderate-Income Workers, by Marginal Tax Rate Under 2013 Law

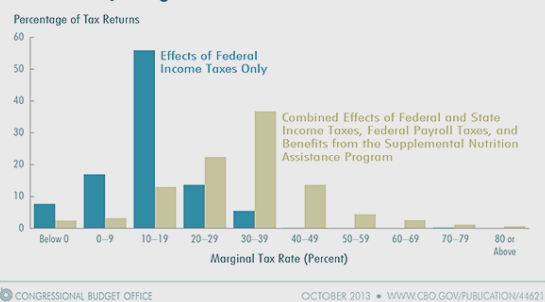
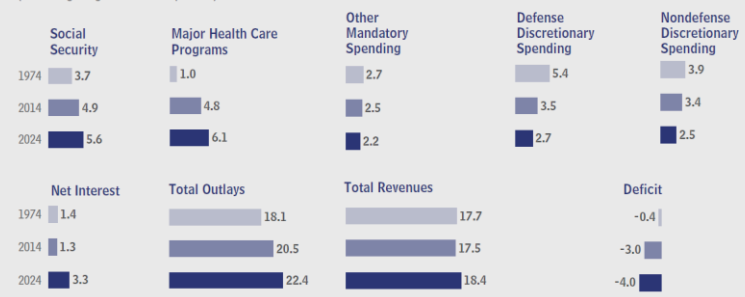


Figure 1-2.

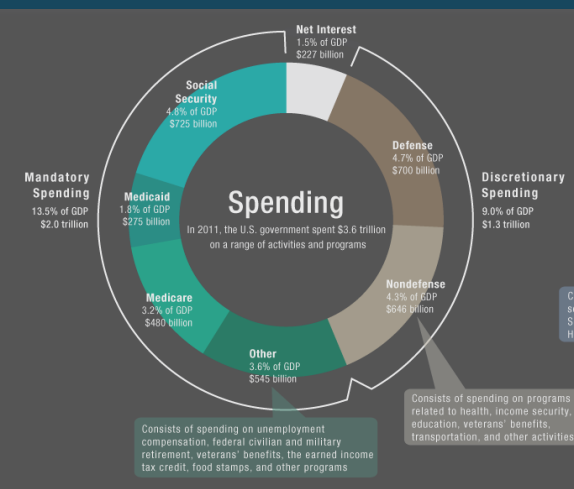
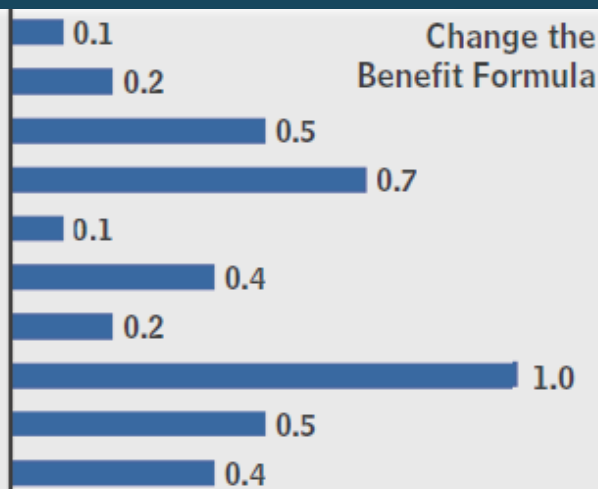
Spending and Revenues Projected in CBO's Baseline, Compared With Levels in 1974

(Percentage of gross domestic product)



The purpose of visualization is insight, not pictures

-Ben Shneiderman



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Slide

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